

THE *Soybean Digest*

Soybeans are booming
in northern Minnesota

Can you sell your soybeans
above support? See page 6.



DECEMBER • 1957

VOLUME 18 • NUMBER 2

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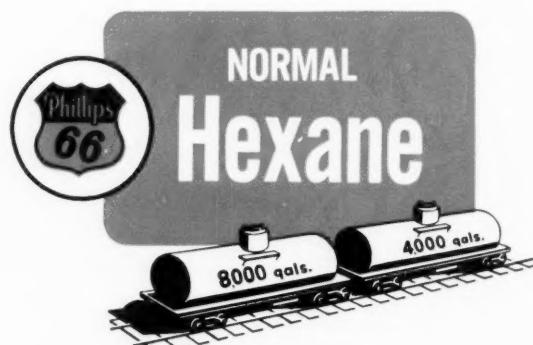


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THE Soybean Digest

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No. 2

IN THIS ISSUE

Editor's Desk	GEO. M. STRAYER	4
Can You Sell Your Soybeans Above Support?	STAFF WRITTEN	6
Sees Expanding Meal Market in Europe		9
Late News		11
A Minnesota-Dakota Boom in Beans	KENT PELLETT	14
Cover Picture		16
Outlook for U. S. Soybean Oil in Spain	JUAN DE ARESPACOCHAGA Y FELIPE	17
Japanese-American Soybean Institute	SHIZUKA HAYASHI	20
Austrian Market Project Pending		21
December Crop Report		22
1957 Soybean Crop Summary		22
Urge Support of ASA, Council		23
Publications		24
Soybean Storage Pays Most Years		24
Letters		24
Grits and Flakes		27
Late Reports		29
November Markets		30
New Products and Services		32
Washington Digest	PORTER M. HEDGE	34
Market Street		35
In the Markets		37

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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EDITOR'S DESK

. . . By GEO. M. STRAYER

DO NOT LOOK FOR LARGE CARRYOVER Large quantities of 1957-crop soybeans are still in the fields at this writing. Whether or not they will be harvested, and the extent of loss, will be dependent on weather conditions during coming weeks. Even under the best of circumstances there must be some loss, and some deterioration in quality.

There are those people who insist the 1957 crop went over the half-billion-bushel mark. There are others who insist we never had 475 million bushels of 1957-crop soybeans. Time will tell the full story. My personal opinion is that we will see the same type of shrinkage in the 1957 figures that we saw a year ago—if the crop is all harvested. If it is not all harvested the shrinkage will be far greater. I am satisfied the crop is much smaller than some people think.

In practically every year since 1940 our industry has been faced with the same prospect—more soybeans than we could possibly use during the next 10 months. Each year seemed to be the one when we would have that large carryover of soybeans. Each year the supply diminished rapidly—and each year the new crop was harvested with practically a clean slate from the previous year.

Ours has been a most fortunate industry. We must recognize that we cannot go on forever increasing the production of soybeans without sometime facing surpluses. 1957 may be that year. Forecasts of a 50-million-bushel carryover would seem to indicate current thinking.

But I'm still an optimist. I'll have to be shown (1) that we had a 490-million-bushel crop, and (2) that we cannot process and export the major portion of the crop we did raise. Let's see what the monthly crushing reports and the export figures show as the months progress!

FATS, PROTEINS ARE NOT IN SURPLUS The outlook article in this issue merits your careful reading. It represents the thinking of many people in the soybean industry. It does not contain all the answers to each individual problem which you may face. It will give you a good general idea of what to expect.

Keep in mind several factors. Soybeans produce protein and oil. They are the two most scarce of the world's food commodities today. Compared with carbohydrates, which are in surplus in many areas of the world, proteins and oils are in demand.

The total fats and oils production of the world seems to have increased slightly over a year ago. However, not in proportion to the increase in world population. There appears to be less fat per person than a year ago. As national economies soar to increasing heights the people of the less developed countries, who have had inadequate supplies of both fats and protein, demand more of both, and are in position to buy them.

Counterbalancing the above are the problems of trade distribution and monetary exchange. We sell basically for dollars. Many people of the world do not have dollars. Soybeans are sold for nothing else. Perhaps we will not sell soybeans—or oil—not because people do not need them, but because we will not accept their money and they do not have ours. But in situations of this type there is usually a way out—and hungry people with money usually find that way.

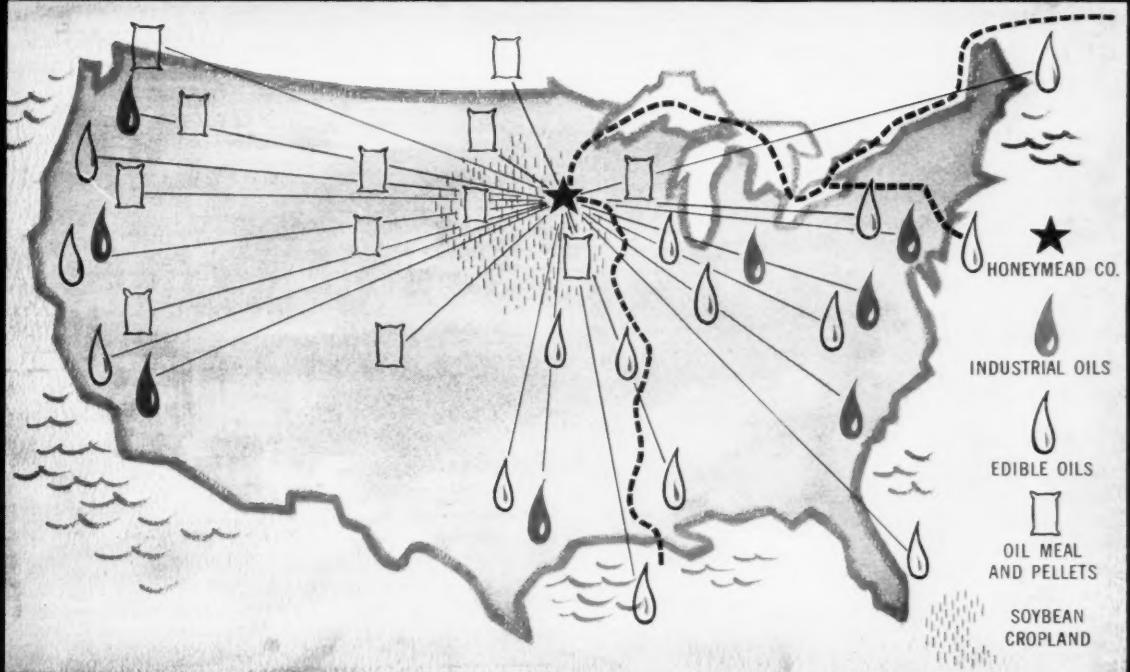
THE SELLING JOB IS STILL TO BE DONE During the past 2 months two additional trade fair exhibits of soybean products have been sponsored by the Soybean Council. The first was at Cologne, Germany, where food products of all types, made from soybeans, were featured. The second was in Salonika, Greece, where soybean oil meal was featured.

Exhibits at these international fairs have told our story to huge numbers of people. They are a way of reaching people you could not otherwise approach. But they are of no lasting value unless they are followed with sales programs designed to capitalize on the contacts which were made.

It is this job which we must now do—and do rapidly—in Italy and in Spain. Potential customers for soybean oil and soybean oil meal become customers for other commodities unless we do our sales job. We must proceed as rapidly as possible. Firms which actually have oil and meal to sell—the processing firms and their representatives—must follow through and do the selling job. The Soybean Council program can go only so far—then the seller must continue from that point. Some processors are now stationing men in these countries. Others should consider it.

A ton of soybean oil sold in Spain means 200 bushels more soybeans sold—and 4½ tons of meal available for domestic or export consumption. Grower, handler, processor, exporter, broker, terminal elevator operator—all have a stake in getting this job done. WE NEED SOYBEAN PRODUCT SALESMEN AROUND THE WORLD.

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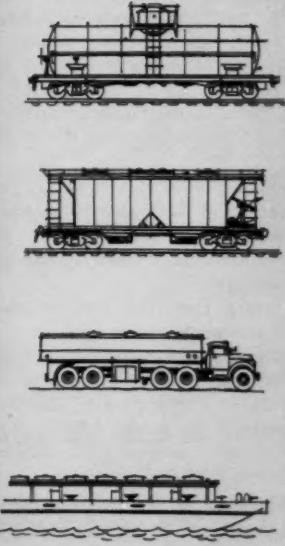


It is our purpose continually to maintain a high level of efficiency in soybean processing; to develop new uses and new markets for soybean products; to employ the most practical and economical methods of transportation. Through the combination of these efforts we strive to narrow the spread between what a farmer receives for his products and what he pays for his feeds. We believe this is our challenge. It is a responsibility we accept.

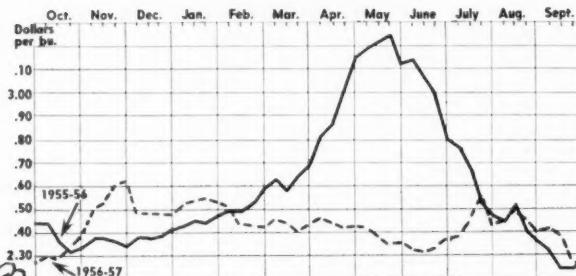
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PERFORMANCE of soybeans pricewise for the last 2 crop years is shown at left. What will the markets do this year?



Can you sell your Soybeans above supports?

Nobody at this time expects a steep rise in the market. But it may be possible to realize more than support price—if you sell at the right time.

(Staff Written)

SOYBEAN PRICES have risen some during harvest in face of a new record crop 35 million bushels larger than last year, and the prospect for greater world supplies of fats and oils.

This development undoubtedly surprised some people. Why did it happen?

Chief reason is that there has been no market glut at any time due to the long harvest period and the fact that a large part of the crop has gone into storage.

Of course there is no way of knowing at the present time whether the Department of Agriculture's soybean crop estimate of 491 million bushels as of Nov. 1 is accurate. There are good observers on each side of the fence—some believing it too high and some too low.

What will the price trend be for the balance of the crop year?

If you are one of the many producers who is holding beans, when should you sell? Will there be a chance to realize more than support price?

At the moment, something of a deadlock has developed with few beans moving. Processors say oil and meal prices offer little incentive to bid up soybean prices. On the other hand, the grower sees no point in selling on the market at present prices. He can do as well selling to the government.

The Alternatives

One of two things must happen. Either the producer will hold his beans and eventually turn them over to Commodity Credit Corp., or soybean processors will bid up above the loan and soybeans will come out of storage.

Since processors do not have large enough supplies to carry them through the season, some observers think the latter will happen at least to some degree. This would seem to be the producer's best chance to realize a price above the loan during the coming market season.

Quoting Dwight L. Dannen, Dannen Grain & Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo.: "We've seen a substantial rise in the basis since the harvest rush ended. I think we may see a still

higher basis and higher market prices for the next few months as processors compete for beans that are not under loan. As soon as the price gets high enough to attract beans out of the loan we should see the start of a decline that will continue clear on to the new crop, influenced, of course, by new crop prospects and planted acreage for the 1958 growing season."

And Trade News Service, New York: "The time is not far off when the crusher will again be in the market to replenish his stock of beans. Therefore, it is virtually a certainty that the return to the crusher must necessarily be greater and this will have to come from oil."

But Fred H. Hafner, director of soybean oil meal sales for General Mills, Inc., says: "Stocks in Chicago continue to mount and in view of the large supply I cannot help but feel that there will be continuous pressure on the soybean futures market, especially the nearby option, all during the crop year. This will keep the price of soybeans depressed at least insofar as the Chicago soybean futures is concerned."

Summing up

The following appeared to be the general situation as the Soybean Digest went to press:

1—A substantial bushelage was still in the field. Due to continued poor harvest conditions it seemed certain that there would be some loss of the unharvested part of the crop. Perhaps the loss will be as low as 10 to 15 million bushels, but it could be several times that amount.

Some observers question whether enough cognizance has been taken in government reports of the possibility of loss of the soybean and cotton crops. Any amount lost will have to be deducted from supplies and any carryover.

2—A large volume of soybeans had gone into storage. USDA was estimating that perhaps 100 million bushels will go under the government's support program and CCC may take over as many as 75 million bushels.

What J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill., farm manager, says is typical: "Storage both farm and otherwise is at a record high. Farmers built some storage, they found storage they overlooked before, also moved out oats and some wheat to be replaced with soybeans. Local elevators show an increased amount of beans in storage."

3—World supplies of fats and oils will be up, but perhaps not in proportion to the increase in consumption, according to some observers. In the United States smaller stocks of food fats on Oct. 1, 1957, will be more than offset by increased output, according to USDA. Soybean oil may reach a new high and more than offset a decline in cottonseed oil production due to the small cotton crop, according to USDA. But

there is some question whether in the above forecasts enough weight was given to possible harvest losses of both crops.

T. A. Hieronymus, University of Illinois farm marketing specialist, points out that due to the late harvest the 1957 crop of soybeans needs to last only about 11½ months to the next harvest compared with 12½ months for last year's crop.

4—Domestic demand for fats and oils and also oil meals will continue good. Processing operations may set a new record, perhaps up to 30 million bushels monthly.

5—Exports of soybeans and oil will set a new record for the third successive year, encouraged by lower prices than last year, and also by the government's P. L. 480 program that enables foreign nations to use their own currency to buy our fats and oils.

USDA places exports for the marketing year at 90 million bushels, 5 million more than last year, and exports of soybean oil will again show an increase.

6—A substantial carryover of 1957-crop soybeans into the next crop year is being freely predicted. USDA places the figure at about 50 million bushels. Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City, places the carryover at 75 million bushels "unless we lose an awful lot of beans in the field."

7—Less than the usual seasonal variation in soybean prices is in prospect.

* * * *

In reviewing the above, the most important question is whether the big carryover from the 1957 crop will actually materialize. We have seen frequent predictions of large surpluses in the past, but to date

they have never happened. Early in the season a year ago about the same size carryover from the 1956 crop was being predicted as is now predicted for the 1957. But the situation changed and the big carryover never came into being. Is anything on the horizon that could change the situation this year?

How Big the Carryover?

Quoting Hafner: "Because of the high moisture content of a large portion of the soybean crop, I cannot agree that 100 million bushels will go under the support program or that CCC will take over 75 million bushels or more. I'm inclined to feel the figures will be considerably less than this when the final count is taken."

"As for carryover of the 1957 crop into the next crop year, unless weather conditions permit farmers to remove the large volume of soybeans still in the fields, the year end carryover will be substantially below the predicted 50 million bushels."

We find a cautious optimism on the part of many of our observers, a tendency to take a chance on a little better market later in the year.

They mention the possibility that the crop was overestimated, that it may not all be harvested, the Middle East situation, and good domestic and export demand.

But beyond any one factor is an awareness of the past history of the crop. Most years prices have gone up sometime during the marketing year. And our capacity to absorb the crop is still growing.

We quote G. G. McIlroy, Farm Management Inc., Irwin, Ohio, a past president of the American Soybean Association: "I have followed the soybean about as long as anyone

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"Soybean grower gambles from day he plants his beans."—Walley

now living. Through the years, in the majority of price situations it has paid to be optimistic. I do not believe we have reached the point of change as yet."

Paul L. Farris, associate professor of agricultural economics at Purdue University, also bases his statement on the growing capacity of our economy to absorb an expanding crop: "During the past decade domestic demand for soybeans has expanded at an average rate of about 8% per year. If demand increases at this average rate next year, the domestic demand increase will be about the same as the production increase. This means that if exports are about like last year, the season average price will be about the same as in 1956. Exports are relatively unpredictable, but such evidence as we have indicates no great change from last year.

"In 7 of the last 10 years soybean prices have risen enough to make farm storage profitable. In 1956, the seasonal price rise just about equaled storage costs. The early season price rise last year was a result of the Suez situation.

"Two parts of the demand picture bear watching. First, the domestic economy will be going through a 'rolling adjustment' in 1958. If this should be something like the 1948-49 and 1953-54 recessions, domestic demand for soybeans will probably not expand at the average annual rate of the past 10 years.

"Second, though no foreign crisis

which would radically change the soybean export picture appears imminent, the foreign situation is subject to erratic changes which could substantially change the foreign demand for soybeans in either direction.

"In view of this background, the seasonal rise in soybean prices is not likely to be more than enough to cover storage costs. Consequently, any farmer having soybeans to sell should watch current price trends closely. This season in particular appears to be one in which judicious timing of soybean sales will be especially important in determining whether farmers will realize a gain above storage costs."

Quoting Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill., farmer and past president of the American Soybean Association: "This year the harvest push never amounted to much partly because the harvest is prolonged. There was no congestion at all at Decatur, Ill., which is unusual. Presumably the beans went into storage.

"Evidently I must be the only person who believes the crop is overestimated. Whether it is or not, the effect will be the same until next fall. So it looks like beans along with other agricultural commodities are in a weak position, and will just about mark time. Any upswing—and I don't call 10¢-per-bushel an upswing—will be very late in the marketing year. Backstopped by the support price, I like the long pull just to see what happens."

Farmer Always Gambles

Quoting Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, Ind.: "We must admit that growers can make a mistake by holding back too many beans, thus creating an artificially high price early in the season with disastrous results at the end of the season. This is a view which is held by many users and economists based on the estimate of the 1957 crop.

"I feel that the 1957 crop has been overestimated and that there will be some loss due to the late harvesting. The chances are that the government will acquire sizeable stocks on May 31, particularly stocks located in the northwest section of the soybean producing area. It is my guess that the disappearance and disposition of these stocks taken over by the government may parallel the experience of the past year.

"Outside advisors with the best of intentions can point out to the soybean grower that he is gambling if he does not sell his beans at harvest or soon after and holds them over into late spring or summer. Since he gambles from the day that he plants his beans on weather as well as many other factors, it would seem that he has a perfectly good right to continue to gamble on his guess on 'when to market.'

"Anyone who has traveled through the Middle East within the past months as I have cannot ignore the possibility that the soybean price might be affected by developments centered there between now and Sept. 1. Any grower who chooses to gamble on this possibility certainly has a right to do so if he does it with his eyes open. Any of us who tell him that he is silly to gamble could wind up with a red face."

But Hafner says: "Already it would appear that the soybean crush for the first quarter will break all previous records. If this is the case then our inventory of soybean oil is mounting at an unprecedented rate and unless we get assistance through P. L. 480 in the very near future we could see the oil market decline substantially."

"Frankly, I'm hoping that P. L. 480 will become operative so that oil prices will go up and enable us to keep our meal prices down so that we can dispose of the huge crush in our domestic markets. . . . The European market for soybean oil meal is very depressed and the total tonnage of soybean oil meal moving out of the country this year is very small compared to a year ago. . . .

"I'm inclined to feel that we're a little bit optimistic about the total volume of soybeans that will be exported this year but my guess is that the final figure will be considerably below the 90 million bushels predicted."

Concerning the high-moisture-content beans, Hafner says further: "Many of the soybeans harvested during the past few weeks in Minnesota, Iowa, Ohio, Missouri and Arkansas are high in moisture. A large quantity of these have been placed in farm or elevator storage. They are in danger of going out of condition, do not qualify for the loan until dried and may have to be sold at severe discounts due to the high moisture content."



"A great many of the soybeans in the South will probably not be suitable for export due to their high moisture content. These will probably be processed in mills in the South that will soon be running out of cottonseed. These beans will be available at relatively low prices and probably will be converted into oil and meal that will keep the meal market at least depressed in those areas."

In sizing up the situation in Canada, K. A. Standing, secretary-manager of the Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board, Chatham, states: "Canadian crushings are on the increase, which tends to increase imports from the United States, since the Canadian crop . . . seems to have leveled off at 250,000 acres.

"Interest is developing in Canada in use of rapeseed oil as an edible. The rapeseed crop has expanded considerably in the last few years in the Western Provinces and this could be a factor in the soybean market.

"Exports of soybeans from Canada to the United Kingdom remain strong."

Concerning definite price predictions, we have the following from Pogeler: "My guess is that soybeans in Chicago will range from a high of \$2.50 to a low of \$2.25 with an outside possibility that we may see a low of \$2.20 during this season.

"I have projected the oil to bottom out with an extreme low of 10½¢ per pound and a potential top of 13¢.

"I expect soybean meal to move between a low of \$38 bulk Decatur and a possible high of \$50 during this marketing season. The prices on meal are all for Iowa meal."

Johnson at Champaign, Ill., says he will be agreeably surprised if the local price ever reaches \$2.25 to the producer. "Some holders of stored beans have orders to sell when the local price reaches \$2.15."

L. C. Cunningham, Cornell University, places the soybean oil meal average price for the season at \$45 per ton, bulk Decatur, or \$2.33 per ton lower than last year.

Oilseeds in Sweden

SWEDEN'S 1957 oilseed production is expected to total 169,000 short tons, over four and one-half times the outturn of 1956, which was reduced sharply by winter freeze, reports Foreign Agricultural Service. Rapeseed production, which represents 95% of the total, is expected to be almost six and one-half times last year's output and the largest since the 170,000 tons produced in 1954.

Sees Expanding Meal Market in Europe

THERE IS an expanding market for high-protein concentrates, particularly oilseed cakes and meals, in north Europe, says T. A. Hieronymus, associate professor of agricultural marketing at the University of Illinois, in a report issued by Foreign Agricultural Service in November.

Dr. Hieronymus' report is based on field observations made for the Department of Agriculture last summer in the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark.

Utilization of high-protein concentrates is increasing in the six above-named countries, and the rate of increase from 1949-50 to 1955-56 was over 6% a year, according to the FAS report.

Livestock numbers are being consumed at increasing rates per capita, and population is rising. Further consumption increases appear likely as long as incomes continue to rise.

Livestock numbers and productivity per animal are increasing. Livestock numbers are shifting in the direction of more swine and poultry. Increases in poultry meat production seem especially likely.

Although some cattle may be fed more-than-needed protein, swine and poultry generally receive less than an optimum amount.

The cakes and meals must carry much of the load of increasing protein needs, since other protein supplies are not likely to increase as fast as protein feed requirements.

These factors making for increased oilseed cake and meal consumption in north Europe could be easily upset, however, particularly by sharp rises in protein concentrate prices or by policy changes of governments, according to Hieronymus. Marketing and technological problems could also slow down the expected rate of expansion in livestock production.

The population of north Europe is increasing moderately, says Hieronymus. The total in 1956 was 172 million compared to 166 million in 1950, an increase of 0.7% per year. This, in itself, necessitates an increase in livestock production.

Per capita consumption of meat is now expanding rapidly as consumer incomes rise. There is no point in sight at which the market for meat will be saturated in any of the north European countries. Meat is playing an increasing role in diets.

Egg consumption per capita varies from country to country, being highest

in Belgium and the United Kingdom and lowest in Denmark.

The general direction of change in livestock toward more pigs and poultry and more intensive feeding of cattle indicates an increasing reliance on concentrate feeds, particularly grains. Being lower in protein content than forage, grains require more supplementation with protein concentrates.

A poultry meat industry is just beginning to develop, according to the report. Poultry meat at retail is high priced, breeds are not well adapted to meat production, and conversion ratios are wide.

While there will probably be an expansion of the north European market for protein concentrates it is possible under certain conditions that usage will remain static or decline. If protein concentrate prices rise, it will be relatively easy for north Europe to reduce their use. Cattle still consume a high proportion of the cakes and meals, so use can be cut back without seriously damaging the level of livestock productivity or resulting in great feeding inefficiency.

The use of oilseed cakes and meals in North America is based on swine and poultry to a much greater extent and so use cannot be as readily reduced. In appraising the levels of European imports the supply and market balance in the United States must be taken into account.

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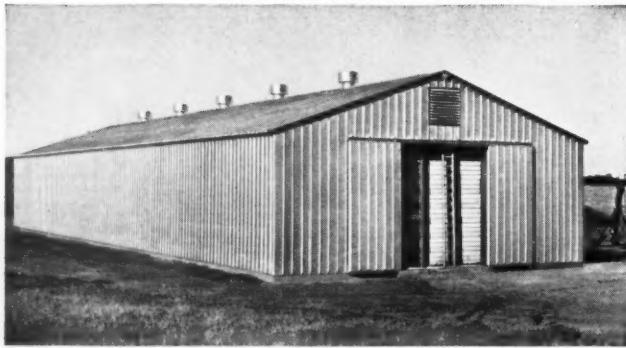
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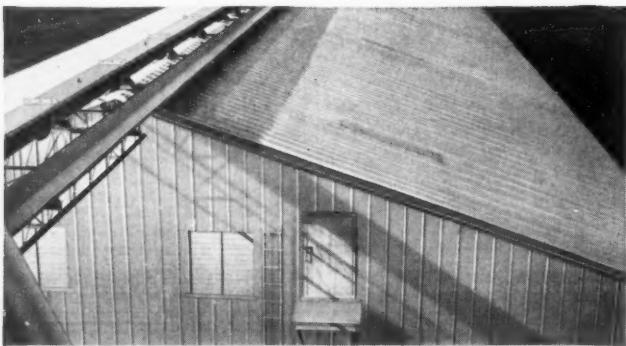
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SOME BEANS STILL IN FIELDS

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Hudson, Iowa

Dec. 6, 1957

Weather cleared over much of the soybean belt the last few days of November and the first of December. However, **at least a small part of the crop remained to be harvested in many northern states—20% in Iowa and over 15% in Minnesota, and a considerable part of the crop was not yet harvested in the South.**

Some areas were waiting on a hard enough freeze to hold up harvesting equipment. Snow was delaying harvesting operations in Minnesota and Iowa. There were reports of lodging and shattering and deterioration of the crop due to high moisture content and **at least a small acreage may be abandoned in these two states.**

It appeared that the crop will be harvested in great part everywhere — except possibly for some Southern localities — but that there may well be a small percentage loss in many northern areas.

Heavy precipitation and normal or above normal temperatures are indicated for the entire soybean belt lying east of the Missouri River during December by the Weather Bureau's 30-day outlook.

Latest Weather Bureau reports of the part of the crop still in the field: Ind. some; Iowa 20%; Md. and Del. few; Minn. over 15%; Mo. some late soybeans in field; N. C. one-third; N. Dak. harvest begun; S. C. 40%; S. Dak. 30%; Tenn. much still to be harvested; Va. 50%.

Other reports of the percentage still to be harvested: Del. 25%-30%; Shelby County, Ill. 2%; Quincy, Ill. 10%-15%; Adair, Iowa small; Panther Burn, Miss. 60%; south central Minn. 5%; Van Wert, Ohio 3%; Tidewater, Va. 80%.

Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City says some acreage will not be harvested until spring unless the snow goes off, and 30% of the crop is too high in moisture for safe storage. **"Beans are wet. Necessary to dry our entire crush."**

D. Gray Miley, Panther Burn, Miss., says the outlook is very poor for harvesting the 60% of the crop still in the fields. "Has rained entire month of November and fields so wet cannot run combines." Dr. Miley estimates 25% of the crop may be abandoned.

Charles V. Simpson, Waterville, Minn.: "I question that the snow on the ground will leave . . . so that the balance of the soybeans in the fields (5%) can be harvested. In checking some of these fields the soybeans are soft and are showing serious deterioration . . . It will be almost a miracle if we get enough favorable weather to make harvest of the remaining soybeans worthwhile."

Latest estimate of the Canadian soybean crop, from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is 6,524,000 bushels, up from 5,301,000 bushels last year.

CROP MOVEMENT



Although our reporters indicate no large crop movement at present, only a "small dribble," **farmers are talking in terms of selling if a little bulge above loan value should occur—\$2.25 is a figure frequently mentioned.** (For chances of this happening, see outlook article beginning page 6.)

High moisture may be a deterrent to placing the crop under government support in some areas.

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PERMISSION OF THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION.

EARLY EXPORTS DOWN

U. S. exports of soybean and cottonseed oils in October were down roughly one-fourth from October 1956 shipments — 69.5 million pounds as compared with 95.2 million, according to the preliminary estimate of the Census Bureau.

Cottonseed oil exports in October of 32 million pounds were two and one-half times those of October 1956. But soybean oil exports of 37.5 million pounds were less than half the 82.2 million pounds shipped in October last year.

Exports of soybean cake and meal were also down sharply in October as compared with a year earlier, 26,800 short tons in October 1957 as compared with 57,900 short tons in October 1956.

However, soybean exports to date are running ahead of a year ago, 20.5 million bushels through Nov. 22, compared with 19.1 million bushels for the same period a year ago, according to USDA reports.

The Department of Agriculture reports exports of soybean oil under P. L. 480 totaled 17.3 million pounds in July-October 1957. And exports of cottonseed oil totaled 21.5 million pounds in the same period.

A total of 5.8 million bushels of soybeans was scheduled for shipment out of the Port of New Orleans in the Nov. 27-Dec. 13 period, as of Nov. 27, according to W. L. Richeson & Sons, Inc., Port export brokers.

Japan's purchases of U. S. and Chinese soybeans for October to January shipment totaled 245,000 metric tons as of the end of October, according to our reports. All but 20,000 tons were to come from the United States.

COMMENTS ON OUTLOOK

Trade News Service, New York, sees the possibility that **the demand for soybean oil will be great enough to lift soybean prices . . .** "Total disappearance of edible vegetable oils should be somewhat greater than that of the past season . . . Brunt of the increased requirements must be obtained from soybean oil. It is this increased absorption which should take care of the record breaking crush."

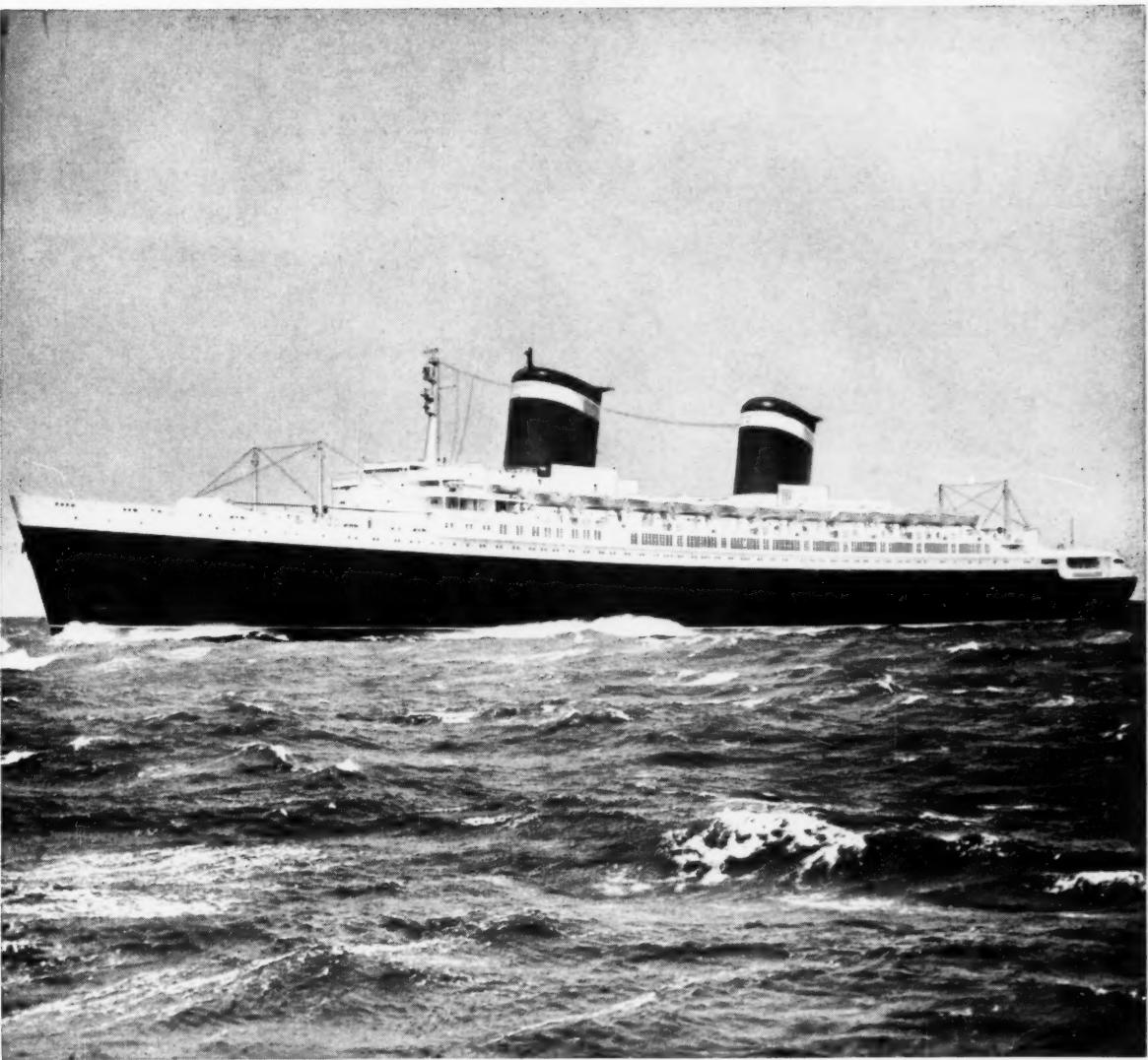
Quoting the University of Illinois grain marketing staff: "Whether soybean prices can improve further will depend largely on a further rise in soybean oil price and the narrowing of processing margins. Processing margins are now 4c a bushel lower than last year. Soybean prices will gain from this source only if processing supplies are short." Processor stocks as of Oct. 31 were 10 million bushels smaller than a year ago.

There are some reports from processors that Harosoy variety soybeans are lower in protein this year, according to W. W. McLaughlin, Citizens National Bank, Decatur, Ill.

**Cash prices
Nov. 29**

Soybeans, No. 1 yellow, Chicago, bu..... \$2.31 $\frac{3}{4}$
Soybean oil meal, Decatur, ton..... 44.00
Soybean oil, crude, Decatur, lb..... .11 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Nov. 29	Price for No. 2 soybeans Nov. 29	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal Nov. 29
Del.		\$2.08	
Ill.	\$2.08 @ \$2.20	2.20	\$60 @ \$70
Iowa	1.90 @ 2.02		60
Minn.	2.04	1.98	68
Miss.	2.00	1.95	
Mo.	2.10		
Ohio	2.12 @ 2.16		70 @ 75
Va.		2.03	



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RESEARCH AND EXPERIENCE DEVELOPED THE FINE CHARACTER OF ESSO HEXANE

A New Boom in Beans

Recent years have seen a big jump in acreage
in western Minnesota and eastern Dakotas

DIGEST'S managing editor Kent Pellett in soybean field near Dumont, Minn., in September.



By KENT PELLETT

Managing Editor, the Soybean Digest

SOYBEANS are booming in that part of northwestern Minnesota and eastern Dakotas shown on the little map on the next page. Most of the area lies in the Red River Valley but also includes the counties just to the south of the valley in South Dakota and western Minnesota.

Five years ago soybean production in the area was comparatively small. Now the crop is being grown clear to the Canadian border. North Dakota bushelage, mostly in the Red River Valley, has more than doubled in the period and is now close to that of South Dakota and Nebraska.

Production in the six counties in the extreme northeastern corner of

SOYBEAN time-of-planting test at North Dakota Agricultural College. R. E. Bothun, U. S. Department of Agriculture collaborator (left) and T. E. Stoa, head of NDAC department of agronomy. Flambeau, Grant and Capital varieties are seen in the picture, which was taken Sept. 14.

South Dakota has increased over eight times in the past 5 years, from 110,000 bushels in 1951 to 930,000 bushels in 1956. Last year more soybeans were grown in these counties than in the older soybean area in southeastern South Dakota.

During the same time the six counties of about the same latitude along the western border of Minnesota increased production almost four times, and averaged more than a million bushels each in 1956. This shift of soybean growing to the north and west is one reason why Minnesota was second only to Illinois in the United States in total soybean production last year.

The two big counties in North Dakota soybean production are Richland and Cass (where Fargo is located), with Traill County lying just north of Cass a rather poor third. North of Traill County the

bean fields are fewer, though you see some being grown to and beyond the Canadian border. Nineteen North Dakota counties are now reporting some soybean production.

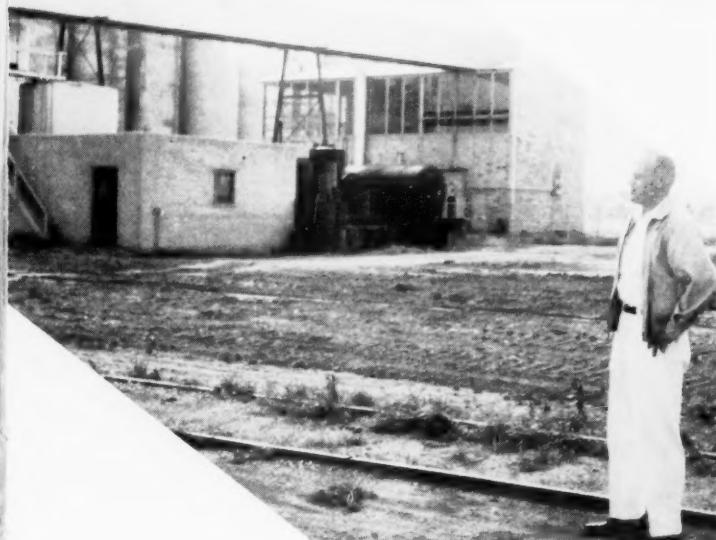
But there seems to be no basic reason why soybeans can't be grown in quantity in the northernmost part of Minnesota and North Dakota. The varieties that will mature exist or can be developed.

From Ortonville, Minn., north to Breckenridge and into the Red River Valley through Big Stone, Traverse and Wilkin Counties, Minn., lies that kind of rich level land that seems to make good bean country anywhere you find it—whether in Arkansas delta lands, an old lake bed in Ohio or Minnesota and the Dakotas.

And production figures bear this out. The crop in Big Stone County has increased over six-fold in 5

TYPICAL of elevators in the Red River Valley is Amenia Seed & Grain Co. at Amenia, N. Dak., in Cass County. The elevator handles wheat, barley, oats, flax and corn as well as soybeans and has over one-half million bushels storage capacity. Floyd Poyzer is the manager. Soybean acreage in Cass County almost doubled last year.



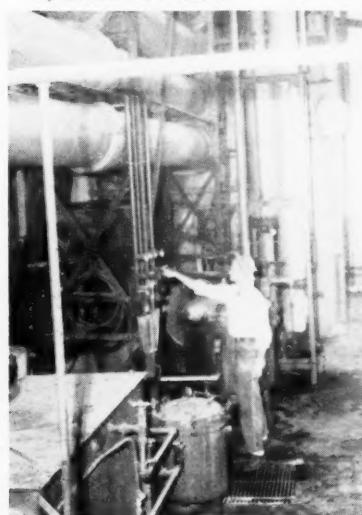


EXTRACTION plant of North Dakota Mill & Elevator at Grand Forks, N. Dak. In the foreground is H. G. (Bob) Jordheim, manager of the soybean division. This is probably the only state-owned bean mill in the country. Plant is by Crown Iron Works.

years—from 118,000 bushels in 1951 to 801,000 bushels in 1956. The Wilkin County crop has increased in like amount, from 107,000 bushels to 865,000 bushels in 5 years.

South of Big Stone lies Lac Qui Parle County, which grew 1.7 million bushels of soybeans and stood fifth in the state last year. The county has almost tripled its soybean production in 5 years. The county is the home of the Tri-County Cooperative Soybean Association at Dawson, which conducts a substantial processing operation on the soybeans drawn from the area. The Association has tripled the size of its plant during the same period.

EXTRACTION room of Tri-County Cooperative Soybean Association bean mill at Dawson, Minn., with Lawrence Mix adjusting a valve. The plant is by Crown Iron Works.



The Farmers Cooperative Elevator at Wheaton in Traverse County told me they handled just a few thousand bushels of soybeans in 1948, but 200,000 bushels in 1956. And the Farmers Elevator Co. at Barnesville in Clay County have been buying soybeans for just 4 years.

Yet only a few years ago the area was not considered good bean country. What has happened?

First and most important, adapted varieties have become available that will produce in the area. Norchie, Grant, Comet and Hardome, the first two Wisconsin varieties, the latter two from Canada, have all

MANAGER of the Dawson bean mill, J. C. Givens, and David Owen, assistant manager and meal salesman. The mill is located in Lac Qui Parle, one of Minnesota's top bean producing counties.



FOUR-EXPELLER mill of the Halstad Elevator Co. at Halstad, Minn. Mill was formally opened Oct. 11-12.



been released within the past 5 years and all are adapted to the southern part of the area.

Acme, Flambeau, early Manchu, Mandarin and Capital are older varieties that are still popular in the area. Acme and Flambeau will mature in the country around Grand Forks, N. Dak., and north.

Also, farmers have been looking for something to replace controlled crops such as corn and wheat. And they have had poor results in recent years with flax, barley and some other crops, with resulting shifts into soybeans.

I asked T. E. Stoa, head of the department of agronomy at North Dakota Agricultural College, how much farther north it will be possible to grow soybeans. They are now being grown beyond the Canadian border in Manitoba. Where is the northern most limit?

He countered, "How far north will it pay the farmers to grow them? What will the price be? We can develop varieties that will mature farther north than any we have at present."

The Red River Valley is a wonderful potato and wheat area, and in the past has been a great grower of flax. But flax yields have been down the past few years. Farmers were still worried about harvesting this year's flax crop due to continued wet weather when I was there in September.

Results with barley have also been poor as producers have had trouble in growing a good quality grain in recent years.

Farmers in the valley grow quite a variety of crops including corn, oats and sugar beets. Soybeans are just one more crop but a favorite at this time.

I found in the valley that electric excitement that is present when farmers are growing a new, rapidly expanding crop. People felt that the 1957 crop was made and out of danger of frost. Last year the beans were nipped by frost. Some varieties had been planted that matured too late, and were planted at too late a date. Farmers had apparently learned their lesson this year and had switched to earlier maturing varieties and had planted them earlier.

Yields of 20 bushels to a top of 30 bushels were being talked, which is good considering the short growing season that far north.

Bennett Aarestad, Halstad, Minn., seed producer, showed me an 80-acre field of Norchiefs that he thought would go 30 bushels to the



FIELD of registered Grant soybeans on farm of Eldred Buer (in the picture), Canby, Minn., made a little better than 24 bushels per acre clean seed. On alkaline soil not too high in fertility, stand was excellent and free of weeds. Mr. Buer grew his first 13-acre field of soybeans in 1940 and says he did not know how to handle them. Soybean production has come a long way in western Minnesota since then.

acre, and a field of Acmes planted in June he thought would make 20 bushels.

Fields in the valley are big—100 or more acres are not uncommon. Bean fields on that level land often extend to the horizon. Many farmers grow several hundred acres. I was told of a farm near Georgetown, Minn., that grows between 800 and 900 acres of soybeans.

Soil tends to be heavy in the Red River Valley. Mr. Aarestad said that farmers are learning that they can loosen the soil some by growing beans and cultivating them. Some are talking about growing two crops of soybeans in succession to loosen a tight soil. This has been tried successfully in some other soybean producing sections.

In some cases soybeans are replacing fallow in the rotation. Farmers say soil is in better condition the following spring after beans are grown and cultivated than it is when land is fallowed.

The oldest soybean mill in the area and probably the northernmost one in the United States is the North Dakota Mill & Elevator at Grand Forks. It has been in operation about 15 years and 2 years ago added an extraction unit to its three screw presses. The mill has 500,000 bushels storage for soybeans.

The mill operates mainly on beans from the area around Grand Forks. In its earlier years it operated more on flax and sunflower seed than on beans. In recent years the sunflower acreage has been going down. The mill has been receiving a volume of sunflower seed from Manitoba.

The North Dakota Mill & Elevator operates a big feed business and the only flour mill in North Dakota. It is owned and operated by the state for the "benefit of its farmers." Perhaps this is the only state-owned bean mill in the United States.

A new mill was opened this summer by the Halstad Elevator Co. at Halstad, Minn. The mill has four Anderson Expellers and a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels of soybeans.

The mill, known as the Valley Giant Soybean Plant, was formally opened with a big 2-day celebration and community festival at Halstad Oct. 11-12.

Included in the celebration were a homecoming football game, crowning of a queen, exhibits, a parade, dances and a home talent play in addition to the formal dedication.

Speaker was Glenn Pogeler, manager of the North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City, and vice chairman of the board of directors of the National Soybean Processors Association.

A processing plant is also being installed at Altoona, Manitoba, by Co-op Vegetable Oils, Ltd. It will operate on rapeseed and sunflower as well as soybeans.

THE COVER PICTURE

A FIELD of Acme soybeans almost ready for combining on the farm of Bennett Aarestad near Halstad, Minn. Mr. Aarestad is at right. He is discussing the crop with O. D. Bervig, manager of the Halstad Elevator Co. bean mill. Mr. Aarestad is secretary-treasurer of the mill.

Typical olive grove.
There is little likelihood
of expansion of olive
production in Spain.



OUTLOOK FOR **U.S. Soybean Oil in Spain**

FOISA, of which Mr. Arespacochaga is general manager, is one of five Spanish trade groups cooperating with the Soybean Council of America, Inc., in its export market development program in Spain. He appeared on the

program of the American Soybean Association convention at Minneapolis. He favors trading some of Spain's expensive olive oil for cheaper U. S. soybean oil and believes both countries will benefit.

By JUAN
DE ARESPACOCHAGA Y FELIPE

General Manager, Factorías Oleícolas
Industriales, Madrid, Spain

SOYBEAN OIL has undoubtedly a bright future in Spain because of the fact that the traditional Spanish edible oil, olive oil, is not at present produced in sufficient quantities for Spanish consumption. Olive oil must now be supplemented by other vegetable oils of good quality and acceptable prices.

Without doubt, soybean oil meets these conditions. If we look at the situation in other European countries, we shall see that consumption of soybean oil there has been growing steadily. Without attaining the great increase evident in the United States, in all these countries soybean oil consumption has gone up substantially. In Spain, soybean oil was unknown 10 years ago, but now its consumption increases daily.

This is the problem of fats in Spain: Suitable cooking fats other

than olive oil—which is an excellent but expensive fat—must be bought on the open market at reduced prices so that instead of competing with olive oil they will be complementary to it. In this way it is possible not only to assure the national supply of fats, but also to continue exporting Spanish olive oil without disrupting the market. Thus, having soybean oil in Spain makes it possible to achieve higher profits in the field of Spanish oil production.

Must Be Cheaper

The first qualification that soybean oil must have is to be cheaper than olive oil. But the difference in price must not be offset by bad quality of the oil, as has frequently happened.

Economically, this oil should be imported and not produced in Spain, as its importation alone makes possible the differential in prices, which is the heart of the problem. Average prices for last year were \$800 per

ton of olive oil and \$390.50 per ton of seed oil, or 2 tons of seed oil imported for 1 ton of olive oil exported.

In our opinion, cultivated soybeans in Spain will not be able to compete with those produced in other countries, particularly in the United States. So we believe it will always be advantageous to import some quantities of soybeans or soybean oil from the United States, provided that it is possible to export appreciable quantities of Spanish olive oil to your country. As shown by the figures above, the dollars obtained from the exportation of olive oil will permit the importation of twice as much soybean oil as the olive oil exported.

The present demand for soybean oil in Spain is for 70,000 tons annually, on the average. Since it is not expected that the production of olive oil will increase in the future, as all the areas most suitable for the purpose are already under cultivation, the increase in consumption will in-

crease the demand for seed oil until in years to come the annual demand will go up from 70,000 tons to 120,000 tons per year, without making allowance for increased oil demand due to increased per capita income during that period.

FOISA makes it its business to receive these seed oils and to install the machinery for their refinement. So the imported oils do not arrive in a completely refined state—as is happening at present—but only in the first stage of refinement, or merely degummed. The main reason for this is that by not completely refining the oils, it is possible to transport it in tanks, which saves and simplifies to a great extent all loading and transport operations.

Furthermore, it must be remembered that the Spanish refineries are mainly prepared for the processing of olive oil, which is their usual task. Therefore, the construction of a new plant for soybean oil would be necessary for the economical importation of American oil into Spain.

FOISA Refinery

The installation of the FOISA refinery in Spain is an exclusive operation typical of men like ourselves who are interested in the oil trade but in no other business. It must be borne in mind that foreign currency spent by Spain on the importation of the drums necessary at present for transporting the refined oil to Spain as well as the currency paid for the high freight charges for the transport of the aforesaid drums—as much for the greater weight of the drums as for greater volume of oil—is currency that cannot be spent for soybean oil. As soybean oil merchants, we are devoting all our attention to the greater consumption of the product.

FOISA projects include:

1—The construction and installa-

tion of storehouses and the unloading of raw oil straight from the ship into depositories capable of containing 12,500,000 kilograms.

2—The installation of a deodorizing plant, capable of deodorizing 30,000 tons of first refined soybean oil annually.

3—The installation of a deodorizing plant capable of up to 60,000 tons annually.

4—The installation of a neutralizing plant.

Soybean-Olive Blend

Of these four stages, only the first is in full development on the ground granted by the government to FOISA in the free zone in the Port of Cadiz.

We hope that by the end of the year, when the installation of the first six depositories is completed, we will be able to unload the oil in bulk from the boats with the aid of pumps and pipelines which we are setting up at the present moment.

We would like to begin the second stage as soon as possible so that it will be in full production by the middle of 1958.

Another problem of interest to you is that of the Spanish consumer becoming accustomed to consuming soybean oil. At the moment soybean oil is received most unfavorably in Spain. This is chiefly due to the traditional Spanish taste for olive oil, and also to the fact that on some occasions soybean oil has reached the people poorly refined and of very poor quality.

Up to the present, no study has been made of the best blend of soybean and olive oils to provide an oil of good composition and genuine taste that can be released on the market.

As long as the general public cannot identify soybean oil and is inclined to think that any oil unpleas-

ant to the taste is soybean oil, the general advertising of soybean oil in Spain is useless.

In our opinion, therefore, the problem is one of supplying the Spanish consumer with some brands of blended oils—or even pure soybean oil—of guaranteed good quality which can be sold at easily accessible prices.

The Soybean Council of America, Inc., and in particular its president, Howard L. Roach, and its general director for Europe, Fred Marti, have thought this problem over well. Their tireless efforts in the first steps toward introducing good quality soybean oil into Europe should be appreciated.

Their initiative and willingness to collaborate will always find an echo in Factorias Oleicas Industriales. In our opinion the collaboration between our two countries in the field of edible vegetable oils could be highly advantageous. We sincerely hope that this collaboration will be achieved in the near future.

4 New Sesame Varieties

RELEASE OF four new varieties of sesame, a crop producing seed for use in bakery goods and confections and as a source of edible oil, was announced jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

These varieties include Margo, Blanco, and Dulce, which are shattering types for the specialty seed trade, and Delco, a non-shattering type suitable for oil production. All were developed by plant scientists of the Texas station and USDA's Agricultural Research Service in a cooperative federal-state breeding program at College Station, Tex.

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As shown in the column at the right, there are many types of Glidden "prescription" Lecithins produced for industry. Unless you have tried the Glidden Lecithin especially formulated for your product, chances are you have not fully profited from all the possible advantages. Call or write Glidden Technical Service for ideas and assistance.

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JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOYBEAN INSTITUTE

U. S. Team Has Full Schedule in Japan

By SHIZUKA HAYASHI
Managing Director, Japanese-American
Soybean Institute, Tokyo, Japan

HEADED BY John Sawyer, president of the American Soybean Association, the U. S. trade development team arrived in Japan Nov. 2.

Members of the team included David G. Wing and John W. Evans, ASA directors; Howard McWard, Illinois Grain Corp.; John N. Haymaker, Cargill, Inc.; and James W. Martin, Port of New Orleans.

With headquarters in the Japanese-American Soybean Institute, the team visited with high officials of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture. Led by Mr. Termohlen, U. S. agricultural attache, they exchanged important views on the soybean situation both in Japan and in the United States.

The team followed a full schedule which included visits to the following places:

They made a tour of Hokkaido, the extreme northern island of Japan. This is the largest soybean growing area in Japan and supplies about

one-third of the total domestic marketable soybeans. They visited the Agricultural Experimental Laboratory, soybean fields and various producers of soybean products.

The team visited Noya Shoyu factory in Noda City, the largest shoyu factory in Japan, which produces 40 million U. S. gallons of shoyu annually using U. S. soybeans, wheat and salt. It also visited one of the largest miso factories in Tokyo, and the Ajinomoto factory in Kawasaki where monosodium glutamate is manufactured from soybean oil meal. The Ajinomoto Co. in its various plants consumes about 90,000 tons of soybeans a year.

The itinerary included the Nissin Oil Mill in Yokohama, a processing plant that extracts soybeans and other vegetable oilseeds such as linseed, rape, copra, and sesame; and a tofu factory in Tokyo where members of the team observed how tofu, or soybean curd, is manufactured.

A tour was also made to the port of Shimizu to see the Hohnen Oil Mill, the largest plant processing

soybeans only in Japan. Hohnen's processing capacity, including its other plants, is approximately 300,000 tons. The team inspected the harbor facilities of Yokohama and Kobe.

A valuable meeting was held with the Japanese Importers Association with representatives of 20 of the leading import firms present.

In all meetings and visits the problem of the quality of U. S. soybeans especially with regard to foreign material was discussed. The team saw U. S. soybeans and Chinese soybeans as they actually arrived in Japan.

In order to compete with the Chinese soybeans Japanese users emphasize that every effort should be made not only to supply beans containing less foreign material but fewer beans of irregular sizes and fewer broken beans. The U. S. soybeans of the 1956 crop contained quite a high percentage of broken particles. Some shipments had over 20% of broken beans.

* * * * *

A. K. Smith, scientist from the Northern Utilization Research Branch, Peoria, specializing in isolated protein from soybeans, is now visiting the different manufacturers of soybean products as well as institutes engaged in research on soybeans in all parts of Japan.

Technical problems raised by the different soybean products manufacturers will be dealt with by Dr. Smith.

U. S. Laboratory Makes Irradiation Study

A STUDY of the effect of irradiation on the disease reaction of six varieties of soybeans is being made by the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Plant Pathologist D. W. Chamberlain told farmers attending Agronomy Day at the University of Illinois at Urbana. The varieties being irradiated are Harosoy, Clark, Adams, Perry, Blackhawk and Hawkeye.

Seed lots of these varieties were irradiated with thermal neutrons in the hope of inducing mutations that might provide resistance to brown stem rot. Disease-free plants were selected in 1956, and these are being tested at Urbana this year. At least 3 more years of testing will be required before it is known whether the method has produced anything with positive resistance to brown stem rot, Dr. Chamberlain said.



U. S. SOYBEAN trade development team as it enplaned in Minneapolis Oct. 31 for Japan. The team spent 3 weeks in a tour of the Japanese soybean industry to observe firsthand the problems of using American soybeans in Japanese food products. Left to right: Howard McWard, Illinois Grain Corp.; James W. Martin, Port of New Orleans; John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn., seedsman; John Sawyer, London, Ohio, producer and president of the American Soybean Association; John N. Haymaker, Cargill, Inc.; and David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, producer.

Austrian Market Project Pending

AN OFFICE for Italy was opened in Rome by the Soybean Council of America, Inc., on Nov. 25. The office, located at Edificio "D," Interni 4, Vigna Clara, will be in charge of Dominic Marcello.

Mr. Marcello is a U. S. citizen of Italian ancestry who has been connected with the American Embassy in Rome for a number of years. He has recently been in charge of U. S. exhibits at trade fairs in various European cities.

Mr. Marcello will work under Fred R. Marti, the Council's general director for Europe whose office is at the same address as above.

* * * * *

Howard L. Roach, Council president, and Geo. M. Strayer, the Council's executive director, met with representatives of Spanish, Italian and Austrian fats and oils groups in October and early November in furtherance of the Council's export development program for soybeans and soybean products.

Four organizations of Spanish feed manufacturers have signed agreements as cooperators with the Council on the market development project for soybeans and soybean projects in Spain.

And FOISA, one of the leading fats and oils groups in Spain, has signed a letter of intent to participate in the market development program.

And Marti and Strayer during the week of Oct. 21 met with representatives of Austrian firms of refiners, crushers, importers, brokers and manufacturers, all members of the Austrian Fats and Oils Association.

The Council officers proposed a contract between the Council and the Austrian Association for a market development project for soybeans and soybean products in Austria. The agreement for the contract was pending as the Digest went to press.

Strayer and Roach also attended a meeting of American agricultural attaches stationed in European, Middle East and African nations at Rome Oct. 28, 29 and 30. They met personally with a substantial number of the attaches who reported on the status of the fats and oils industries in the respective countries in which they are stationed.

The two men returned to the United States Nov. 12.

* * * *

The Council has retained Cromwell, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Ave.

Northwest, Washington, D. C., as public relations counsel to undertake special assignments.

* * * *

Negotiations between the Council and cotton and cottonseed organizations toward setting up a joint market development program for all U. S. fats and oils have been continuing.

A subcommittee consisting of representatives of both soybean and cottonseed groups met in Washington Nov. 18 and 19, and drew up recommendations for a plan of action, which are being submitted for consideration to the general joint soybean and cottonseed committee.

ASA will have representatives at the meetings of the National Conference of Commodity Organizations at the Muehlbach Hotel in Kansas City Dec. 12.

Improve Meal, Oil

IMPROVEMENT in the value and marketability of cottonseed products is the aim of research on the chemistry and reactions of gossypol and its derivatives to be undertaken by the University of Tennessee under a contract recently signed with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The contract was negotiated by the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, New Orleans, La. Dr. V. L. Frampton will supervise the contract for the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, and Dr. David A. Shirley will direct the work at the University of Tennessee.

Two Boards Meet

THE SOYBEAN COUNCIL of America board of directors met at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago Dec. 5. And the board of directors of the American Soybean Association is meeting Dec. 6 and 7 at the same hotel.

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- Ruff-Top belt for longer life
- Loads at floor level
- Reversible at flip of switch
- Sizes—10 to 21 ft.

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- Handles 150 lb. bags, boxes, cartons
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- Ruff-Top belt, with or without cleats
- Reversible at flip of switch
- Sizes—10 to 22 ft.

MODEL "R" HYTROL
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A heavy-duty portable, folding conveyor, built for long life.

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1957 Soybean Crop Summary

(Based on reports by Soybean Digest crop correspondents)

	Total yield compared with 1956	Oil content	Moisture content	Foreign material	Part of crop stored
Sw Ala.	down 8%	19% or better	low	very little	30%
Se s. central Ark.	same	17.8-18.3%	13% to 14%	2%	50%
Blytheville, Ark.	up	low	13%-13.5%	1%	7%
Central Ark.	25% higher		11-15%	light	25%
Central Ga., S. C.	up		13%	2.5%	
Stanford, Ill.	same	average	low	less	55%
Central Ill.		good	higher	2%	40%
North central Ill.	up		10%-12%	very little	60%
Sw Ill.	about same		13.5%	5%	50%
Quincy, Ill.	up 10%	18.5%	av. 12.6%	av. 2%	45%
Shelby County, Ill.	slightly less		under 13%		25%
Christian County, Ill.	up 10%		9% to 10%	2.5%	40%
Decatur, Ill.			okay	average	75%
McLean County, Ill.		good	11%	1.5%	80%
W central Ill.	same		12%-13%	1.5%	70%-75%
Champaign, Ill.	up	normal	12.5%	lower	65%
Ill.	same	same	12%	2%	
Jasper County, Ill.	20% less		12%	2.7%	30% to 40%
S central Ill.			11% to 13%	not bad	80%
Farmer City, Ill.		up 1/2%	11%	3/4%	80%
Nw Ind.	up a little	good	ideal	limited	80% to 90%
Ne Ind., sw Ohio	same	normal	12%	1%	50%
Tippecanoe County, Ind.	up 8%		12% to 14%	av. 2%	60%
S central Ind.	up 4% to 6%		11% to 13%	3% to 10%	25% to 30%
Sw Ind.	down 10%		13% to 14%		75%
Adair, Iowa		19%	9% to 13%	average	25%
Mason City, Iowa	up 12% to 20%	same, 17.3%	12.5%	2.5% to 3%	80%
Webster County, Iowa	up 30%		13%	1% av.	95%
Calhoun County, Iowa	sharply up	above av.	10% to 12%	1% to 2%	90%
Kans.	up	19% to 21%	14%	2% to 3%	50%
Kans.	up	20% to 22%	13.5%	5%	25%
Wichita, Kans.		19.2%	14% to 16%	varies	
W Ky., s. Ind.	up slightly	19.8%	12%	3.4%	80%
Henderson County, Ky.			13%		75%
Delta Parishes, La.	down 15%		high	high	little
E Carroll Parish, La.	down				little
Nobles County, Minn.	up 50%	17%	13%	2%	70%
S and central Minn.	up 20% to 25%	high	12% to 14%	av.	60% to 70%
S central Minn.	up		15% to 18%	low	75%
S central Minn.	up 5% to 10%	Av. to above	high	high	85% to 90%
Sw Minn.	same		11% to 14%	1% to 15%	90% to 95%
Sw central Minn.	down 20%		15%		75%
Brown County, Minn.	same		10% to 11%	very little	
Extreme sw Minn.	same		12% to 16%	1.1%	70%
Sharkey County, Miss.	up 2 1/2 times		12% to 13%		small
Sharkey County, Miss.	down 25%		14% to 18%	8% to 15%	25%
Se Mo.	same		13%	good	25%
Audrain County, Mo.	same		12% to 13%	1% to 3%	50%
Se Mo.	down 10%		okay	okay	30% to 35%
N central Mo.	down		11% to 12%	some high	40%
St. Joseph, Mo.	up 8% to 10%	16.5%	up 4%	1% to 2% less	40%
Pemiscot, New Madrid Counties, Mo.	up 12.5%		13%	2% to 4%	10%
Audrain County, Mo.	down	20%	11% to 12%		80%
E N. C.	down 10%		14%		None
N. C.	same		12% to 13%	mostly good	few
Beaufort County, N. C.	up 5%		low	low	15%
Amenia, N. Dak.	same	good	wet	low	80%
Central and nw Ohio	same	sl. higher	12%	1%-2%	70%
Ohio	down		okay	not bad	80% to 90%
Central Ohio	down 5-10%		10% to 13%	varies	95%
Van Wert County, Ohio	down 15%	average	10% to 14%	higher	90%
Kenton, Ohio	same		13% to 15%	2% to 5%	90%
Lake County, Tenn.	up 10%	18%	14%	1.5%	10%
W Tenn., n Miss., e Ark.		18% to 19%	high	2%	
Tidewater, Va.	same		14%	3%	10%
Middlesex County, Ontario	up		lowest in years	negligible	75%
Essex County, Ontario	up 15%	average	low	low	40%

Based on October and November reports. As many reports are local, they may or may not check with state reports. All comparisons are with 1956. Reports on storage in many cases are forecasts rather than a report of the amount actually in store at the time.

CROP REPORT

Substantial Bushelage Is Still in Field

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION prospects improved about 1% during October and Nov. 1 indications pointed to a record crop of 491 million bushels, up 5 million bushels from a month earlier and 35 million bushels above 1956, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Harvest was the most prolonged in several years due to the high proportion of late planted beans and unfavorable harvest weather that continued through November. A substantial acreage was still in the fields in northern areas west of the Mississippi River and in the lower Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys in late November.

Quality of soybeans going to market was generally good early in the season but many late arrivals were coming in with high moisture content. Oil content was generally as good or better than a year earlier. (See crop summary at left.)

It appeared the volume going into farm or elevator storage might set a new record.

Arkansas. L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott (11-26): 80% harvested. Harvest completed Dec. 1 if we get some dry weather. Too much rain and muddy fields. Many fields making from 40 to 50 bushels. Quality generally good except high moisture in a few cases. About 25% of crop remains in farmers' hands. Will probably hold for better price.

Illinois. L. E. West, Farmer City Grain Co., Farmer City (11-15): 99% harvested. Harvest completed when fields dry. Seed quality very good, better than last year. Farmers storing 80% for support price or better. Seed sales very good.

Indiana. K. E. Beeson, extension agronomist, Purdue University, Lafayette (11-18): 98% or more of Indiana crop harvested. Real late planted fields are frosted but seed is not badly damaged. Surprisingly good. Moisture above 14% of course but not unusually high.

Michigan. State Crop Report: This year's output of soybeans set a new record, nearly 25% above last year, the previous high year, as a result of a big increase in acreage.

Minnesota. Thompson Lands, Windom (11-19): 95% of crop harvested. Completion uncertain because of

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS
November 1957, Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

State	Yield per acre		Production	Preliminary 1957
	Average 1946-55	1956 Bushels		
N. Y.	16.2	14.0	16.0	99
N. J.	19.0	24.0	15.0	432
Pa.	17.4	18.5	14.0	400
Ohio	21.4	24.0	23.0	21,793
Ind.	21.8	24.0	23.5	36,334
Ill.	23.0	28.5	25.5	85,530
Mich.	19.4	21.0	22.0	1,987
Wis.	14.0	15.5	16.5	605
Minn.	18.2	20.0	21.0	22,682
Iowa	22.0	20.0	26.5	38,190
Mo.	18.0	20.0	21.0	23,005
N. Dak.	12.6	12.5	17.0	404
S. Dak.	14.8	11.5	17.0	1,232
Nebr.	20.3	11.5	28.0	1,456
Kans.	11.7	8.5	11.5	3,959
Del.	15.6	23.0	17.5	1,067
Md.	16.8	22.0	18.5	1,487
Va.	17.0	21.5	19.5	2,525
N. C.	15.6	21.5	20.0	4,286
S. C.	11.2	11.0	14.5	987
Ga.	10.1	12.5	13.0	305
Fla.	18.4	22.0	22.0	1,290
Ky.	17.2	22.5	20.5	2,051
Tenn.	17.8	16.5	21.0	3,092
Ala.	18.8	21.0	20.0	1,310
Miss.	15.6	16.0	20.0	4,988
Ark.	17.0	18.0	21.0	10,083
La.	16.2	17.0	21.0	779
Oklahoma	10.5	8.0	16.0	395
Texas	113.2	20.0	22.5	8
U. S.	20.2	21.8	22.7	271,689
				455,869
				491,421

¹ Short-time average.

snow. 28% less acres on our Thompson Lands in a five-county area but total yield will be about same. 70% of crop held in storage for higher price.

Mississippi. W. T. McKinney, Anguilla (11-18): 20% of crop harvested to date. Torrential rains have many fields completely covered with water, ground will be too soft for machines and 10% to 25% may be abandoned. Yields 20% less than USDA's Nov. 1 crop report. At least 75% of crop will be sold if support price can be obtained.

New Jersey. State Crop Report: The total crop is 35% less than the record 1956 production. Consider-

able acreage originally planned for beans was harvested for hay or silage or has been abandoned.

Virginia. State Crop Report: Indications so far point to a good yield of soybeans if they can be saved without damage from excessive moisture.

Ontario. R. H. Peck, River Canard (11-18): 90% harvested. Balance depends on weather. Ground will have to freeze, as it is not likely to dry now. Total yield possibly up 15% from 1956, if all is harvested. Quality is good with nice-sized, well-matured beans. 40% in storage. Farmers will sell when price rises, or spring comes!

Urges Every Grower Back ASA, Council

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, Ark., Farm Bureau endorsed the American Soybean Association and the Soybean Council of America, Inc., in its annual meeting in November.

"We recommend that all soybean farmers support these organizations, since one of the principal objectives of these organizations is to sell more soybeans in both the domestic and foreign markets. We commend the Soybean Council of America for doing an excellent job of selling soybeans and soybean products in many foreign countries, by setting up exhibits at many trade fairs in those countries."

Mississippi County farmers planted 234,800 acres in soybeans in 1956 and

produced 4.9 million bushels, the county second in production in the United States. This acreage represents about one-half of the total cultivated land in the county.

The Mississippi County Farm Bureau also went on record in favor of high enough price supports on soybeans to make reasonable profits possible for producers of average yields; research on the value of quarantines in effect on the soybean cyst nematode; delaying the proposed change in the federal grading standards to classify green-coated varieties as yellow soybeans until such time that it will not result in great loss to soybean growers of the section; buyers returning to pur-

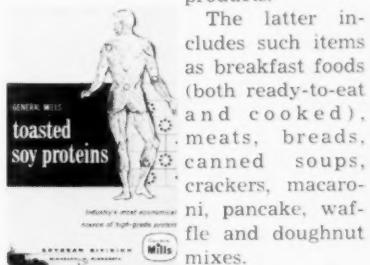
chase of soybeans on a No. 2 basis with a premium for No. 1 beans.

It is recommended that the grain grading branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture develop a practical means of separating broken particles of soybeans from true foreign material and that the grading standards be amended to classify broken particles of soybeans as splits or broken soybeans and not as foreign material.

Toasted Soy Protein By GM Soy Division

INTRODUCTION OF "Toasted Soy Proteins" marks the entry of General Mills' soybean division into the edible food field, Sewall D. Andrews, vice president and general manager of the division, has announced.

"The new products contain 50% by weight of pure protein—more than that contained in any other natural food product of comparable quality," Andrews said. "They are designed to improve the nutritive and flavor qualities of a wide variety of food products."



The latter includes such items as breakfast foods (both ready-to-eat and cooked), meats, breads, canned soups, crackers, macaroni, pancake, waffle and doughnut mixes.

**Booklet on
GM proteins**

"Toasted Soy Proteins" are available in four granulations, ranging in fineness from flour to coarse grits. Andrews said that several years of research had led to their development and to the toasting process that imparts the delicate, toasted flavor completely unlike the flavor normally associated with soy products.

This flavor is barely detectable and, tests have shown, is easily submerged by the flavor of other ingredients in a finished food product.

Cost of the new soy products will be considerably lower than most protein sources, Andrews said.

"They are an economical source of the essential amino acids, the 'building blocks' of body cells. In addition, they are low in fat and fiber content and have excellent stability properties. We're really excited about them," he said.

Because of their potential in improving foods, both the U. S. and a world market will be sought for Toasted Soy Proteins, he indicated.

PUBLICATIONS

Soybean Storage Pays Most Years

SOYBEAN STORAGE has paid off most years in the past, for Arkansas farmers at least, because in all but 3 years of a 22-year period prices have risen enough to cover the cost of storage, says Hilliard Jackson, assistant economist with the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

For the 22 years studied May was the month of highest price 12 times and June was highest 9 times. Most years the seasonal low price fell in September, October, November or December.

Jackson suggests that storage in Arkansas may be less profitable in the future than it has been in the past, due to improvements in marketing, including the government price support program, and more nearly adequate storage facilities in Arkansas.

He suggests that the producer may store part of the crop and sell the remainder. In this case preference may be given to selling the soybeans harvested first and storing late varieties.

Jackson states that the government support program may be especially important in influencing seasonal price patterns in the future. Large quantities of soybeans were moved into government storage in 1956, making government storage an important price factor for the first time. Such storage acts to hold price increases to the level of costs of stor-

age and largely eliminates profits during storage.

Timing Soybean Sales for Highest Profits. By Hilliard Jackson. Special Report 2, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

Rapid Oil Test

TWO RAPID oil-testing methods to aid in the marketing of vegetable oilseeds are described in a technical bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Written by M. H. Neustadt, grain technologist with USDA's agricultural Marketing Service, the bulletin describes a dielectric method for rapid determination of the quantity of oil contained in various kinds of oilseeds. It also shows the practicability of a refractometric method for determining the iodine number of the oil.

These new methods for rapid determination of the quality and quantity of oil contained in oil-bearing seeds are expected to serve as an aid in the marketing of such seeds on the basis of their intrinsic oil value.

Previous methods used to determine these factors were time-consuming and complicated and thus not practical for widespread use as marketing aids.

The bulletin describes methods for testing soybeans, flaxseed, sunflower seed, and safflower seed.

Rapid Testing of Oilseeds for Oil Quantity and Iodine Number of Oil.

Technical Bulletin No. 1171. Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

NSPA Year Book

NATIONAL Soybean Processors Association has issued its 1957-58 Year Book and Trading Rules, President R. G. Houghtlin has announced.

The Year Book contains the constitution and bylaws of the Association, officers, directors, list of standing committees, and names of Association members in addition to the trading rules and other information.

1957-58 Year Book and Trading Rules National Soybean Processors Association. \$1 per copy. 3818 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.

Household Purchases of Fluid Milk, Nonfat Dry Milk, Butter, Margarine by Regions and Retail Sales Outlets, April-June 1957. HPD-47. Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

LETTERS

Change Wheat Acres?

TO THE EDITOR:

With the thought of keeping my soybean acreage under control I would like to make the following suggestion:

Change the present wheat acreage allotment laws so farmers in soybean producing states can plant more acres to wheat. That is, make wheat acreage allotment laws the same for the whole United States, giving all farmers a wheat allotment of a percent of their total crop acres in place of a percent of past history of 3 selected years.

Past history in the wheat states is all wheat while in the soy producing states it may be from no wheat to a proportionate share of the rotation practice. The wheat states get an allotment of their total crop acres so give the rest of the country the same deal.

True, the wheat acreage in the soybean belt would increase while the all-wheat land would produce less. Therefore, wheat production would be held in line and bean acreage would be held back.

As an example of present conditions, my farm is allowed 20 acres of wheat which I plant and I have 70 acres of beans. I think the above idea would definitely change this and make a better balanced rotation.—H. W. Faulkner, St. Paris, Ohio.



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New Bulk Storage Building



CENTRAL SOYA'S bulk storage building now under construction at the Marion, Ohio, plant will look like this artist's sketch on completion of the project. The building is 164 feet wide, 630 feet long, and 65 feet high at its highest point, providing all-steel, fireproof storage for approximately 2½ million bushels.

Glidden Will Build Edible Protein Plant

A NEW \$4 million edible protein plant, the world's first facility for commercial production of this important soybean derivative, will be constructed by the Glidden Co., Indianapolis, Dwight P. Joyce, chairman and president, has announced.

The new plant, Mr. Joyce said, will make a major contribution to better human nutrition through the production of concentrated edible proteins, latest research achievement of

Glidden's chemurgy division scientists.

Construction of the new Glidden facility will begin immediately, Mr. Joyce said.

The new protein product will be marketed under the registered trademark, "Promine." Promine, when incorporated in staple foods, builds up protein levels to considerably higher nutritive standards and imparts many desirable physical characteristics to such products.

The soybean-derived protein is the result of years of intensive research

by Glidden's chemurgy division, and it has been tested exhaustively in many leading food laboratories throughout the United States.

Already used in a wide range of food products, Promine has been available in limited quantities for the past 3 years. It promises a wide variety of uses in bakery products, all types of breakfast foods, senior foods, baby foods, desserts, and scores of other food items.

The Indianapolis plant will be operated by Glidden's Chicago-based chemurgy division, one of the world's leading producers of industrial and consumer products derived from soybeans. Glidden Vice President Richard O. Westley directs operations of the division, which operates a 3-million-bushel grain elevator and soybean processing plant in Indianapolis, as well as two large elevators and a processing plant in Chicago.

Feed Broker Moves

E. L. Burgen Co., Memphis, Tenn., grain and feed broker, has moved to 3340 Poplar Ave., Memphis 11, effective Nov. 2. New telephone number is Glendale 2-6236.

Prater Rotary AIRLOCK FEEDERS

Increase the efficiency of your dust control or pneumatic conveying system by sealing off the collector against air leakage; whether operating under suction or pressure.

Prater airlocks are available in 4 sizes—3 styles—and with a wide variety of rotor combinations to meet your most exacting needs.

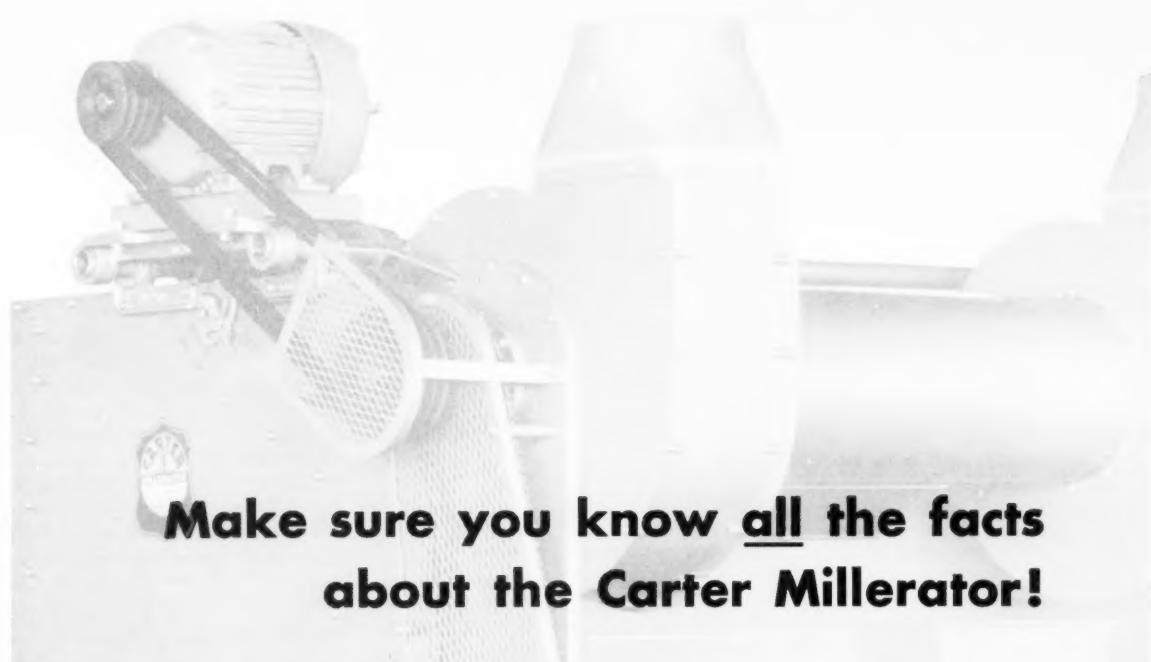
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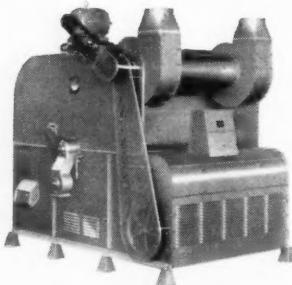


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The Carter Millerator was designed for use at the head of grain processing plant cleaning streams. Here the Millerator removes secondary roughage, sand, and other fine materials commonly found in combine-harvested grains.

In recent years, various features have been added to Millerators to simplify their operation and installation, and to broaden their uses and applications.

Today, you'll find Millerators effectively used as final cleaning units on grain streams such as wheat and corn, for removal of insect and rodent residue. Another important use is their application to the de-hulling process on soybeans.

In combining aspiration and sieving, Millerators offer real cleaning efficiency and economy in flour mills, cereal mills, corn mills, rice mills, malting plants, and soybean plants.

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SOYBEAN DIGEST

GRITS and FLAKES . . . from the World of Soy

Allied Mills Elects

Elmer W. Lenz, secretary and treasurer of **Allied Mills, Inc.**, Chicago, manufacturer of Wayne poultry and livestock feeds, was named president in a special board of directors meeting Nov. 12. He fills the post held since 1945 by Harold J. Buist, who died suddenly Nov. 8 following a heart attack.



Elmer W. Lenz

Mr. Buist's death was unexpected as he had been in apparent good health prior to the attack. He helped organize Allied Mills in 1929, and advanced through various executive posts to that of president.

Mr. Buist was a member of the board of directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Association from 1945.

Mr. Lenz, 52, the new president, has been with Allied Mills for 29 years. He became secretary in 1941 and secretary-treasurer in 1945.

L. J. Murphy has been plant operations vice president since 1946 and J. J. Quinlan has been vice president of the soybean division and head of labor relations since 1941. L. M. Bolitho has been general credit manager for 16 years.

Board Reelected

At the annual meeting of stockholders and the board of directors meeting Nov. 6, all officers and directors of **Central Soya Co., Inc.**, and its feed division, McMillen Feed Mills, were renamed.

Directors renamed were Dale W. McMillen, Harold W. McMillen, Dale W. McMillen, Jr., Charles W. Crowe, Wilbert E. Huge, Edward T. Schele, John D. Shoaff and Cole J. Younger.

Officers reelected were Harold W. McMillen, chairman; Dale W. McMillen, Jr., president; and vice presidents Charles W. Crowe, Paul E. Hensel, Wilbert E. Huge, Jake L. Krider, Norman F. Kruse, George D. MacLean, Robert B. Parrott and Burt A. Townsend.

Also renamed were Edward T. Schele, secretary-treasurer; John L. Andreas, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; Richard N. Allen, assistant secretary and controller; and Donald O. Cuthbert, assistant secretary.

New ADM Directors

Stockholders have elected four new members to the **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.** board of directors at a meeting in Minneapolis.

They are Walter G. Andrews, St. Paul; Richard G. Brierley, Minneapolis; John H. Daniels, White Bear Lake; and Burton W. Schroeder, Minneapolis. All are vice presidents of ADM.

Andrews is manager of ADM's resin and plastics division; Brierley, manager of the alfalfa division; and Schroeder, assistant manager of the chemical products division. John Daniels is presently attending the advanced management program at Harvard University.

DK Sales Manager

James Finnegan, inventor of the Vac-U-Vator pneumatic grain handling machine, has been appointed sales manager of the Vac-U-Vator division of **Dunbar Kapple**. He has served for a number of years as product manager for the Vac-U-Vator division.

His early experience in the grain industry dates back to 1932 when he built and operated the first elevator to be operated on the Illinois deep waterway.

The machine Mr. Finnegan invented as a better way to load grain into barges has become a vital piece of equipment for elevator operators all over the country. It is now used to load and unload flat storage buildings, fill and empty bins, clean grain before shipment, turn grain into storage and track-load from trucks to boxcars.

He will continue to be headquartered at the Vac-U-Vator sales offices at Batavia, Ill.

GM Representative

Roy C. Durkin, president, Industrial Chemicals, Inc., Seattle, Wash., has been named sales representative for **General Mills, Inc.**, soybean division. He will specialize in technical trade sales of refined and blown soy-

bean oils, lecithin and other division specialties in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. Mr. Durkin is well known in the Northwest, having been closely associated with Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., for several years.

Central Soya Co., Inc., and its feed division, McMillen Feed Mills, announced the promotion of Jack Chappell to the position of plant manager for the company's recently announced feed plant in Des Moines, Iowa. He joined Central Soya in 1956 as personnel director of the Decatur, Ind., plant.

Davidson-Kennedy Associates Co., designers and constructors of chemical process plants, has announced the appointment of A. T. Sieron as project manager and Oliver J. Bolduc as chief process engineer. Prior to joining DKA Mr. Sieron was plant manager for the Columbia Malting Co. and Mr. Bolduc was associated with the chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Co.

Nat Kessler has been appointed chief chemical engineer of the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.**, Decatur, Ill. He succeeds Dr. George N. Cornell, who was recently named director of the newly formed operations research department. Mr. Kessler has been acting head of the chemical engineering section since the first of the year.

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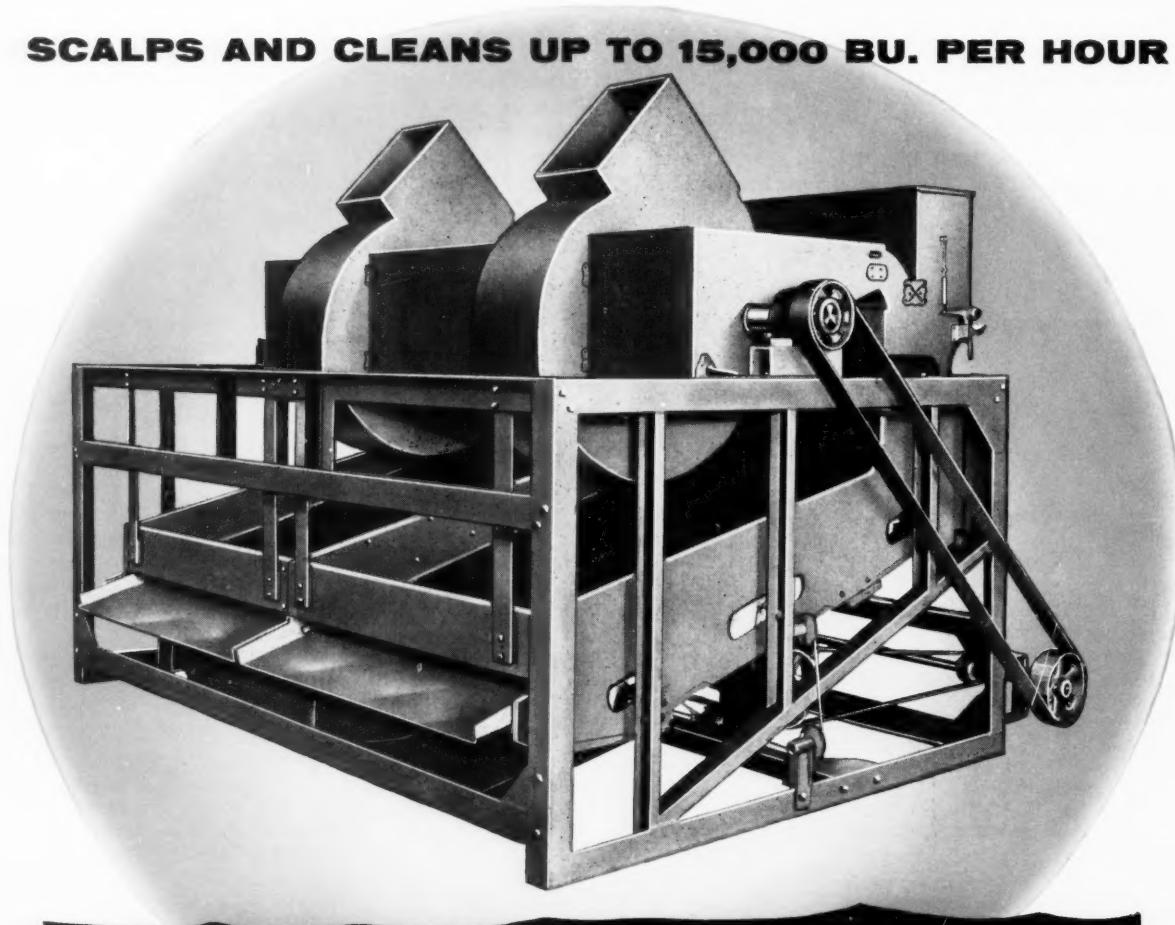
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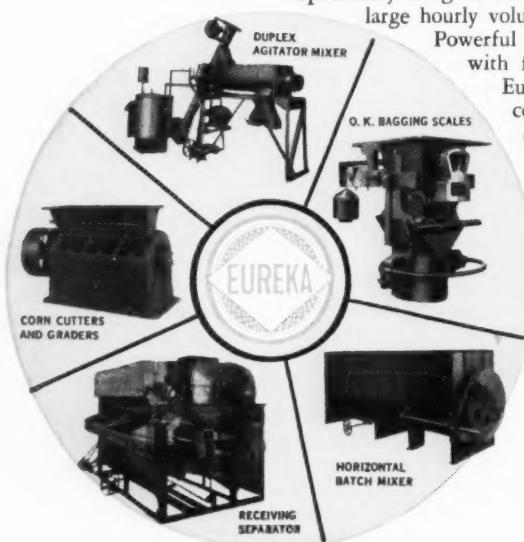
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LATE REPORTS

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by the Bureau of the Census for September and October.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: production, shipments and transfers and stocks, October 1957-September 1957

(All figures in short tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 31, 1957	Sept. 30, 1957
Soybean:						
Cake & meal	652,251	517,491	648,344	556,389	58,636	54,729
Flour	10,295	8,938	10,278	8,950	1,624	1,607
Lecithin	1,467	1,255	(NA)	(NA)	1,330	1,494
(NA)—Not available.						

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, October 1957-September 1957 (Tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 31, 1957	Sept. 30, 1957
U.S.	2,653,638	475,122	842,509	667,362	2,002,236	191,107
Ill.	1,060,351	220,181	318,980	256,605	816,542	75,171
Ind.	302,643	51,552	80,045	83,231	238,914	16,316
Ia.	329,464	65,612	139,003	112,553	219,267	28,806
Kan.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ky.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minn.	64,039	27,452	55,299	45,238	15,124	6,384
Mo.	115,305	21,148	32,968	32,753	98,825	16,488
Nebr.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. C.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	369,753	26,598	80,103	47,330	300,467	10,817
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	412,083	62,579	136,111	89,652	313,097	37,125

¹ Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean Products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, October 1957-September 1957

	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)		Cake and meal (tons)	
	Production	Stocks	Production	Stocks
Oct.-Sep.	Oct. 31,	Sept. 30,	Oct.-Sep.	Oct. 31,
1957	1957	1957	1957	1957
U.S.	...306,746	244,415	103,306	106,577
Ill.	...118,291	96,132	36,359	41,127
Ind.	...28,754	30,262	13,943	17,977
Ia.	...50,773	41,286	11,070	15,244
Kan.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ky.	(1)	(1)	653	1,068
Minn.	...17,241	16,194	20,172	16,316
Mo.	...12,112	12,302	1,483	2,299
Nebr.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. C.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	...28,275	16,921	6,898	5,228
Texas	(1)	(1)
All other	51,300	31,318	12,728	7,318

¹ Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Oct. 29	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets					
Atlantic Coast	263	472	651	1,558	1,881
Gulf Coast	1,605	1,350	2,114	2,716	2,859
Northwestern and Upper Lake	2,036	1,413	3,182	3,192	3,513
Lower Lake	10,998	11,888	12,705	13,710	13,992
East Central	2,849	3,040	3,084	2,960	2,564
West Central Southwestern and Western	769	915	1,042	1,246	1,324
Total current week	18,520	19,078	22,778	25,382	26,133
Total year ago	21,171	21,021	20,961	20,118	20,764

	Oct. 29	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets					
Total current week	19	78	46	47
Total year ago	376	343	489	467	619

	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22
Chicago	2,067	1,686	1,576	1,120	674
Indianapolis	368	174	321	167	69
Kansas City	339	211	345	141	154
Minneapolis	274	186	462	306	349
Omaha	35	41	95	97	81
Pearl	86	39	23	14	15
Sioux City	25	26	70	50	38
St. Joseph	97	72	53	28	21
St. Louis	90	84	108	47	17
Toledo	790	463	343	219	158
Totals	4,171	2,982	3,396	2,189	1,576
Last year	2,756	1,299	880	1,024	846
Total Chicago soybean stocks	9,333	10,030	10,847	11,579	11,766

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans inspected by grades and percent, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.¹

	Oct. 1956		Sept. 1957 ²	
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	15,664	18	4,599	31
No. 2	33,431	38	6,987	46
No. 3	20,201	23	2,223	15
No. 4	14,212	16	908	6
Sample	4,220	5	337	2
Total	87,728	100	15,054	100

¹ Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. ² Revised. ³ Of the October 1957 receipts, 1,750 bushels were green, 1,750 mixed, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in October included 11,631,000 bushels as cargo lots, 8,647,871 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

MELLORINE. Agricultural Marketing Service estimates place the September production of mellarine and other frozen desserts made with fats and oils other than milk-fat at 2,880,000 gallons. This was 1% larger than the September output last year, but was 9% below that of September 1955. During the first 9 months of 1957, mellarine production was 2% below the same period in 1956 and was also 2% less than the total made January through September 1955.

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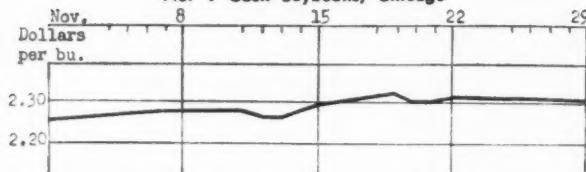
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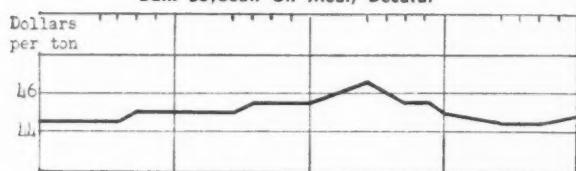
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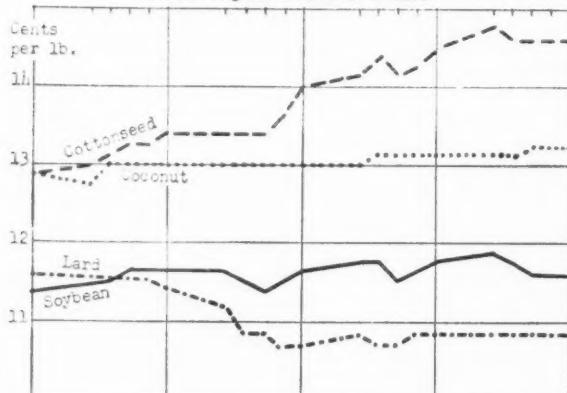
DAILY MARKET PRICES
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



November Markets

ALL MARKETS showed some strength in November, with cash soybeans making a net gain of 5c and soybean oil ½c during the month. The latter product followed cottonseed oil to higher ground, and cottonseed oil went up 1½c during November.

Meal made a \$2 advance but this was lost before the end of the month.

Reasons given for the stronger markets, which were in the face of the Department of Agriculture's Nov. 1 crop report indicating a record 491-million-bushel soybean crop:

1—Lower market receipts of soybeans. There was continued evidence that farmers are storing a large part of the crop. USDA said farm stocks may total 200 million bushels Jan. 1.

2—Delayed harvest of soybean and cotton crops with fear of loss, particularly to the cotton crop. Cotton crop was deteriorating under persistent rains.

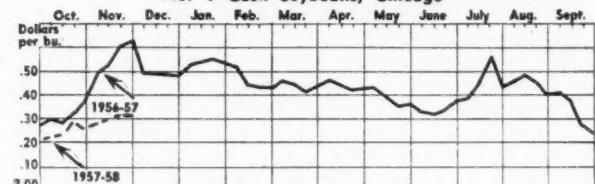
3—International tension in the Middle East.

1956 AND 1957 SOYBEAN CROPS

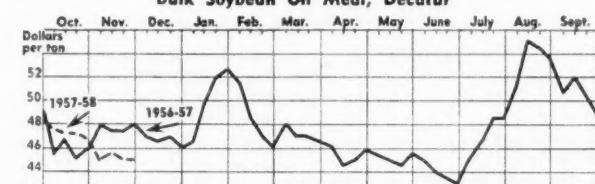
	1957	1956
Soybeans crushed in October	28,055,489.7 bu.	27,899,905.5 bu.
Total soybeans under price support as of Oct. 15	2,783,510.0 bu.	8,287,859.0 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas shipment including lake shipments to Canada	20,571,361.0 bu.	18,603,988.0 bu.
For details see preceding page and In the Markets beginning page 37.		

TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

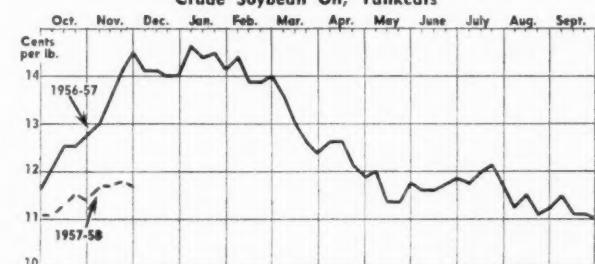
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



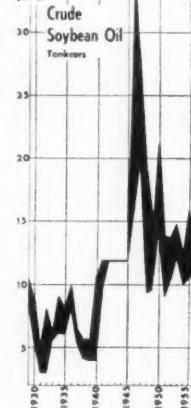
4—Heavy crushings by soybean processors and smaller stocks of beans than a year ago. Processors will have to replenish their stocks to maintain present rate of operations.

5—News that the administration intends to ask Congress for additional funds for the farm surplus disposal program.

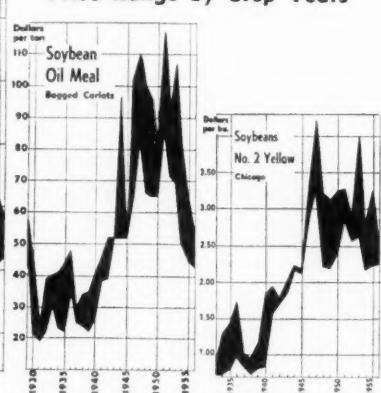
Bearish influences were the narrow processing margin and the lack of export news in November, with delay in reporting new developments in the P. L. 480 program. Bearing down on the meal market was the fact that meal was being turned out at an unprecedented rate.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15½¢ per pound during November. Acid soybean soap stock delivered Midwest remained at 6¢ per pound and raw soybean soap stock advanced from 2½¢ to 2¾¢.

Crude Soybean Oil



Price Range by Crop Years



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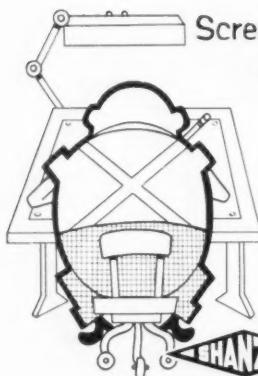


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NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

FLAKING MILLS. Soybean processing production of 170 to 200 tons per day per mill has been reported by a Tennessee concern with the installation of four Allis-Chalmers 32 by 40-inch flaking mills equipped with hydraulic roll adjusting systems.

The hydraulic roll adjusting system simplifies operation of these mills, each of which is driven by a 100-hp motor directly connected to a gear reducer. The gear reducer, in turn, is connected to the driving roll of the mill.

Allis-Chalmers flaking mills now in operation can be converted to hydraulic adjustment by the addition of new thrust bars and hydraulic cylinders with the necessary hydraulic power unit.

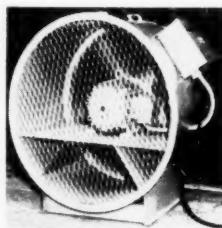
For further information write Soybean Digest 12d, Hudson, Iowa.

DRIER. Modern controlled crop drying has been adapted for use on every farm with the introduction of a new direct-driven fan that delivers a high volume of air on lower power requirements.

Farmers can get their drying programs started at a low initial cost with New Holland's Model 720. Later conversion to a fuel heat operation can be accomplished by simply hooking the heating unit to the fan.

Powered by a five-horsepower, single-phase motor, the 36-inch, five blade fan is able to handle as much as 3,500 bushels of grain at one time—on 25% less current. The motor needs little or no attention since it's totally enclosed.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12c, Hudson, Iowa.



MIXING. A new four-page bulletin, Engineering Report on Mixing, has been prepared by Rietz Manufacturing Co. for distribution to the food and chemical process industries. It is devoted entirely to continuous mixing operations.

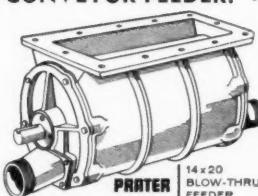
The bulletin covers mixing of solids with solids, solids with liquids, heating or cooling during mixing operations, and the mixing of high viscosity liquids for the production of plastic or pasty masses.

For your copy write the Soybean Digest 12a, Hudson, Iowa.

CONVEYOR FEEDER. A new 14-inch by 20-inch Blow-Thru Feeder to be used for plant conveying systems or bulk truck applications was unveiled by the Prater Pulverizer Co. at the Exposition of Chemical Industries in New York.

This new machine as well as other Prater Rotary Airlocks was on display.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12b, Hudson, Iowa.



FRENCH

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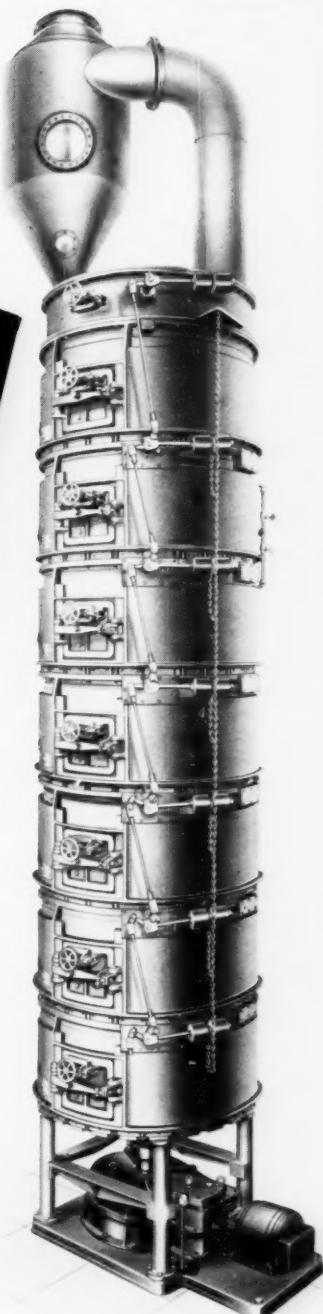
The French DT (Desolventizer-Toaster) represents the most significant advance in desolventizing spent flakes in the history of the oil milling industry.

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It reduces solvent loss by 50 to 75% and helps produce a higher quality, more marketable product.

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WASHINGTON DIGEST

Sees Little Seasonal Price Upswing

HIGHLIGHTS OF the Department of Agriculture's outlook conference in late November:

Exports of edible oils during the 1957-58 marketing year will be around 1,100 million pounds compared with 1,230 million pounds in the year just closed.

Exports under the P. L. 480 program may exceed last season's 549 million pounds. Around 45 million pounds of exports under P. L. 480 will be carryover from the last marketing year. These are:

Brazil 10 million pounds, Colombia 7 million, Ecuador 4 million, Pakistan 14 million, Spain 7 million, and Yugoslavia 3 million.

These are estimates the Department of Agriculture made during the outlook conference in late November. They were prepared by George Kromer of the fats and oils section of Agricultural Marketing Service in cooperation with experts in other units.

USDA has spent some time arriving at the figures. The United States is confronted with stronger competition in the new marketing year, officials say.

There are indications of big crops of peanuts in Nigeria, French West Africa, and India. Olive oil production is probably larger in Italy, Greece and Portugal, but is reported

smaller in Spain, Turkey and Morocco. The rapeseed crops in Canada and Western Europe are higher this year.

Germany and the Netherlands are major importers of cottonseed oil for dollars, taking 322 million pounds last year. High quality cottonseed oil is preferred. With reduced supplies of good quality cottonseed oil available from this country and large quantities of competing peanuts in Nigeria, there may be smaller imports from the United States.

A big part of purchases under P. L. 480 and other foreign programs this year is expected to be soybean oil. Supplies of cottonseed oil are smaller, lower in quality, and the crop is late. Flaxseed also is short due to the small crop, making soybean oil prices more competitive for drying oils.

Little Upswing

Farm prices for soybeans are expected to average close to the loan level this season. The seasonal upswing in prices is figured to be more limited this year, barring world upsets. The bean supply is a record high and early marketings have been smaller than usual.

Prices next spring and summer cannot be foretold except in general



By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

terms of big supply keeping them down. Late season prices will depend on the size of competing foreign crops, international developments, the prospect for 1958 oilseed crops and price support level.

In the last 10 years farm prices of soybeans have averaged about 12% higher in January than in the preceding October. Last year they reached a seasonal peak of \$2.31 in January, then settled down for the balance of the marketing year due to orderly marketing—also the fact that USDA took surplus beans off farmers' hands and fed them back into the market.

USDA does not expect oil prices to rise sharply from the harvest low this year as they did in the two past seasons. Unless something happens to bolster markets, oil prices are figured to average a little lower than in 1956-57.

However, soybeans can be expected to get a lot of support from P. L. 480, both in USDA and in Congress. USDA will ask for further extension of the P. L. 480 program, and at least another \$1½ billion.

Budget Bureau has asked civilian agencies to trim budgets in the coming fiscal year (1958-59) because of expected increases in military spending to boost research and missile production.

P. L. 480 is listed in USDA's group of "untouchable" programs for the new budget year, though it is known both the State Department and Budget Bureau would like to cut it down to a \$1 billion increase. Congress won't approve any large cuts.

Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, chairman of a Senate agriculture subcommittee on the P. L. 480 program, is preparing a report on hearings conducted last summer. He will recommend at least \$2 billion more for the program.

Record Storage

USDA says farmers are storing a



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record quantity of soybeans this season. Because of this farm stocks on Jan. 1 are expected to be around 200 million bushels, a big part of which will be under loan. The previous high for Jan. 1 farm stocks was in 1957—169 million bushels.

Estimates of use of the new crop are close to those reported here in recent months: crushings of around 325 million bushels, export of 90 million, seed and residual 36 million, carryover around 50 million bushels.

Record supplies and lower price support favor a continuation of the increase in exports that has taken place over recent years, says USDA.

Around 2 million bushels are to be shipped to Poland this year from a loan from the Export-Import bank in June. Some were shipped before Oct. 1.

Denmark is expected to increase its imports of beans from the United States to provide raw material for its expanding crushing industry. This could cut into U.S. exports to Germany, however. Another unfavorable factor may be signs of a slackening in Europe's rapid economic growth, says USDA.

Exports to Japan are figured to continue at a high level, but not increase much this season.

The Canadian soybean crop is about 1 million bushels larger this year than last.

But the outlook is still for continued growth—exports still moving ahead, at a slow steady pace.

More Meal Available

The soybean meal supply will be up a little this year—around 7.8 million tons against 7.6 million last year. The volume of beans expected to be crushed is up only 3%, though the crop is 15% higher. Exports of meal are figured to hold close to the record 443,000 tons last year. There will be a little increase in supply available for feeding.

Meal prices this fall and winter are expected to fall into the pattern of last year. Though there is likely to be more meal, higher livestock prices and an increase in livestock production are expected to help to maintain soybean meal prices close to the 1956-57 price level. There will be stiffer competition from the huge feed grain supply, and lower prices.

1957 Acreage

The question of further expansion in soybeans at this time is posed indirectly in the outlook report. Acreage is expected to remain large next year. If harvested acreage were about the same and yields as favor-

able as in recent years, a crop of around 475 million bushels could be expected.

Total supplies would be in the vicinity of 525 million bushels with a crop of that size, and 50 million in carryover. Assuming farm uses at 30 million bushels, around 495 million would be available for crushing, export and carryover, the report brings out.

No price support announcement has been made to date. It's doubtful that the Secretary of Agriculture will want to drop support below the \$2 mark in 1958.

Market Specialist

JAMES O. HOWARD has been appointed marketing specialist, fats and oils division, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service.

His primary responsibility will be in covering the European market.

Mr. Howard was born and reared on an Alabama farm which grew cotton, peanuts and soybeans. He has served 16 years with the Department of Agriculture. At the time of



James O. Howard

the Suez Canal crisis last October, he was the agricultural attaché in Cairo, Egypt. Earlier, he was an agricultural attaché at Lisbon, Portugal.

His Lisbon and Cairo tours and related travel in the area have resulted in a broad acquaintance with the olive oil industry of Southern Europe and the Middle East.

In 1954 he was secretary of the Agricultural Trade Mission to Southern Europe and the Middle East, one of four such missions sent out by President Eisenhower and Secretary Benson. In this project he was associated with Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association, and with Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice president of the National Cotton Council.

To Inspection Lab

Milton Wayne Bowden was appointed to the Stoneville, Miss., Grain Inspection Laboratory as official sampler, effective Oct. 1.

Appointment of Mr. Bowden enlarges the grain inspection department in connection with plans to establish a uniform inspection service for grain and soybeans within the Greenville market. He will work with D. B. Hester, in charge of the Laboratory.

- MARKET STREET -

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here. Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion \$2.00.

FOR SALE: TWO MODEL 46 Sprout Waldron Simplex Pellet mills. Good condition. 50 HP and 60 HP, 25 cycle motors available. Coop. G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., P. O. Box 973, Buffalo 5, N. Y.

FOR SALE—NEW OR USED 80600E or 806000H sewing machine heads, Whizzer conveyors, bagging scales and bins. Write Winborn, Williamsburg, Iowa.

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WANTED: PRATER DUAL screen pulverizer model DF-7, 8, 9, 10 or 11. Complete for grinding solvent soybean flakes. Contact R. G. Gurley, Selma Soybean Corp., Selma, N. C. Phone: 2303.

WANTED: EXPERIENCED OPERATOR, superintendent, for solvent soybean processing plant. Contact R. G. Gurley, Selma Soybean Corp., Selma, N. C.

WANTED: FLAKING AND CRACKING rolls, meal coolers and driers and rollermills. Soybean Digest, Box 319-J, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE—USED AND FACTORY rebuilt Steinlites. Reasonable. Phone Wheaton 8-7474 or write Douglas L. Mains Co., Box 509, Wheaton, Ill.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER wanted. Mature, experienced in solvent extraction and/or vegetable oil processing, at least 30 years old, to join firm of well-known consultants. Location Chicago area. Soybean Digest, Box 319-W, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE — ANDERSON AND French expellers, cookers, driers, 5-high 48-inch crushing rolls, 36-inch attrition mills, sewing machines, hammermills, cracking rolls, filter presses. Ray L. Jones, 2222 Oakview Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

Look Ahead to

EXPANSION

When You

MODERNIZE

with

BOLTED STEEL TANKS



Modernization in 1956 compelled expansion in 1957!

That, in a nutshell, is the story of Riverdale Grain Co., Riverdale, Nebraska. It's the story of almost any country elevator which recognizes today's need for fast grain handling—and meets that need with profit-making blending and classifying equipment, planned and master-crafted by Columbian. The modern elevator is bound to get the business!

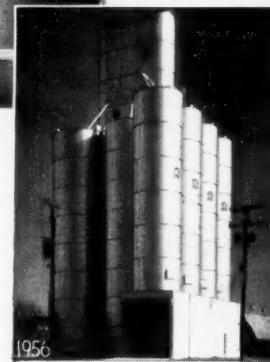
That's what Columbian means by "Look Ahead" Engineering. In 1956 when Riverdale Grain Co. called on Columbian for a new elevator, capacity was secondary to modernization. A complete house of 64,000 bu. capacity seemed adequate. Modern blending and classifying tanks and facilities for faster grain handling, loading and unloading, were incorporated into Riverdale's new elevator. At the same time Columbian Engineers planned the inevitable expansion!

Only one year later, in 1957, Riverdale had to add a 43,000 bu. capacity Columbian Bolted Steel grain tank to take care of increased business. Thanks to Columbian "Look Ahead" engineering, this expansion was easy and economical and did not interrupt operation of the elevator.

It's time to take a look at your present elevator—then "Look Ahead" to meet future competition. Columbian engineers will be glad to help you. Write for the new Columbian Bolted Steel Elevator Book today.



The time is fast approaching when grain growers will pass up out-moded elevators for those which can handle grain faster, more efficiently. Columbian "Look Ahead" engineering and Columbian Bolted Steel tanks may be your answer to meet this competition profitably. Columbian Bolted Steel grain tanks comply with all sanitary requirements for rodent-free, vermin-free storage. They provide fire-safe construction with the extra strength of steel. They go up fast and economically. No Columbian bolted steel tank has ever worn out...or ever been demolished by tornado or cyclone.



RIVERDALE'S 67% STORAGE EXPANSION. Within one year after completing, in the fall 1956, a modern 64,000 bu. capacity elevator, Riverdale Grain Co. had to add 43,000 bu. capacity to take care of new business. Note how the new tank, erected fall 1957 (foreground) harmonizes with the original installation. Columbian "Look Ahead" engineering planned it that way. Jones Construction Co., Grant, Nebr., erected both the 1956 elevator and 1957 addition.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY

P.O. Box 4048-U

Kansas City, Mo.

Associate Member, Grain & Feed Dealers National Association
Member, American Dehydrators Association



STEEL, Master-Crafted by Columbian...First for Lasting Strength

IN THE MARKETS

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for August and September 1957. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.).

Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, September 1957-August 1957

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 30, 1957	Aug. 1957
Cottonseed, crude	114,715	48,393	80,506	46,525	64,027	36,787
Cottonseed, refined	75,529	43,777	94,429	103,764	81,569	98,945
Corn, crude	22,709	24,464	25,889	26,639	8,157	10,858
Corn, refined	23,897	24,627	23,674	24,154	7,418	7,602
Soybean, crude	244,415	276,614	223,008	255,008	182,123	199,167
Soybean, refined	210,216	241,083	221,872	222,759	103,781	113,725
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	14,745	15,198	13,091	14,894	35,771	37,871
Hydrogenated vegetable oils— Edible:						
Cottonseed	28,410	28,410	27,794	26,827	14,447	14,966
Soybean	113,206	106,514	106,167	98,490	38,192	40,663
Other	4,381	7,252	4,109	4,932	2,257	3,060
Inedible	(2)	(2)	1,518	1,598	1,919	1,976
Margarine ¹	120,737	116,812	(NA)	(NA)	27,303	28,453

NA—Not available. ¹ Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories. ² Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Factory consumption of vegetable oils, by uses, during September 1957

	Edible products				Inedible products		
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and similar oils ¹	Other inedible ²
Cottonseed, refined	13,220	1,063	2,680	(3)	(3)	82	
Soybean, crude				34	384		1,975
Soybean, refined	45,966	7,912	3,478	(3)	6,306	36	7,642
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)					1,975	102	290
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:							1,688
Cottonseed	11,147	14,508					
Soybean	35,058	69,672	1,415				
Other	1,215	(3)	1,575				

¹ Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. ² Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds are included in the above totals. Data for fats and oils consumed in chemicals and linoleum and oilcloth, which were previously shown separately, are now included in "Other inedible" while quantities consumed in core oils, cutting oils, brake fluids, dielectric oils and metal working, formerly included in this total are now classified in "Lubricants and other oils." ³ Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Consumption of fats and oils in fat splitting

	1957		1956		Jan.-Sept. Cumulative	Jan.-Sept. Cumulative
	September	August	January	December		
	20	20	20	20		
Soapstock	8,037	9,965	70,948	6,997	77,129	
Vegetable foots						
U. S. Census Bureau						

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

Average farm price	Effective parity as percent of parity		National average price support rate				
	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1957	1955 crop	1956 crop	1957 crop
2.07	2.13	2.04	3.02	68	2.04	2.15	2.09
Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.							

*Soybeans, No. 1 Yellow: Average monthly price per bushel at Illinois country shipping points, 1951 to date (dollars)

Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Ju.	Jly.	Aug.	Sep.	Avg.
'51-52	2.80	2.95	2.90	2.90	2.88	2.82	2.92	3.17	3.22	3.25	2.98	2.97	
'52-53	2.85	2.89	2.90	2.85	2.82	2.94	2.95	2.87	2.76	2.56	2.55	2.47	2.78
'53-54	2.57	2.83	2.99	3.03	3.17	3.49	3.80	3.63	3.66	3.70	3.55	2.72	3.26
'54-55	2.69	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.46	2.42	2.36	2.39	2.84	2.56	
'55-56	2.22	2.19	2.27	2.35	2.45	2.56	2.85	3.10	2.97	2.54	2.40	2.18	2.51
'56-57	2.21	2.42	2.39	2.43	2.35	2.35	2.33	2.29	2.26	2.34	2.40	2.19	2.33
'57-58	2.13												

* Quotations are for No. 2 yellow soybeans for 1951-53.

MEAL SUPPLIES. Supplies of oilseed cake and meal for 1957-58 are expected to total around 11 million tons, up slightly from 1956-57, according to Agricultural Marketing Service. Production is expected to at least equal, if not exceed, the 10,547,000 tons produced in 1956-57, with slightly larger production of soybean meal offsetting the prospective reductions in cottonseed and linseed meals.

Carryover stocks of the five oilseed meals on Oct. 1 totaled 327,000 tons, 59,000 more than last year. Imports are expected to continue at the 1956-57 rate of about 125,000 tons.

Allowing for exports of about the same volume as in 1956-57 and a normal carryover next Sept. 30, the quantity of oilseed meal available for feeding would again be slightly over 10 million tons in 1957-58.

Oilseed cake and meal: Estimated use for feed, year beginning October, average 1950-54, annual 1952-57¹ (1,000 tons)

	Average						
	1950-54	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 ²	1957 ³
Soybean cake and meal	5,452	5,510	4,965	5,428	6,042	7,085	7,200
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,501	2,671	2,926	2,405	2,511	2,229	2,225
Linseed cake and meal	549	478	526	488	439	484	475
Peanut cake and meal	71	44	63	18	26	47	50
Copra cake and meal	207	213	196	182	160	178	185
Total	8,780	8,916	8,676	8,521	9,178	10,023	10,135

¹ Estimated use for feed is derived by adding production and imports, deducting exports, utilization for food and other nonfeed uses, and adjusting for changes in stocks of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, peanut and copra cakes and meals, brewers' and distillers' dried grains and alfalfa meal. ² Preliminary. ³ Preliminary estimates based on indications in October.

Soybeans: Quantity processed at mills, United States, 1950-57 (1,000 bu.)

	1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54 1954-55 1955-56 1956-57						
	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
October	19,570	21,581	22,507	21,284	21,735	25,388	27,928
November	22,799	23,053	21,997	20,284	22,198	25,394	26,591
December	24,687	23,217	21,397	20,758	21,181	23,869	26,988
January	25,099	24,046	21,550	20,778	21,483	24,445	28,419
February	22,492	22,457	18,679	18,873	19,777	24,528	26,622
March	24,762	21,540	20,437	19,252	19,525	25,365	28,909
April	21,957	20,129	19,201	17,649	20,030	25,259	27,328
May	21,306	19,682	20,670	17,546	21,012	24,600	26,476
June	17,902	18,617	17,291	15,437	22,119	22,230	24,693
July	17,818	17,539	16,338	15,362	21,347	20,378	24,354
August	18,846	17,550	18,684	14,795	19,891	21,793	25,387
September	14,752	14,969	15,653	11,140	18,712	19,877	22,245
Total	251,990	244,380	234,404	213,158	249,010	283,126	315,940

U. S. Bureau of the Census.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1945-56 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

Soybeans: Supply and distribution, annually, 1945-56

(All data in 1,000 bushels)

Year beginning Oct. 1	Farms	Termi- nal markets	Carryover stocks, Oct. 1			Total Production stocks	Total supply
			1	2	3		
			bins	plants	mills		
1945	2,929	815	0	3,548	447	7,739	193,167
1946	2,148	157	0	1,783	268	4,356	203,395
1947	2,268	68	0	2,813	244	5,393	191,844
1948	1,891	130	0	468	128	2,617	227,217
1949	2,221	462	0	285	213	3,181	234,194
1950	1,241	920	0	502	244	2,907	299,249
1951	2,677	670	0	552	262	4,161	283,777
1952	1,972	710	0	611	296	3,589	298,839
1953	5,752	1,098	240	1,023	2,021	10,134	269,169
1954	538	613	0	81	113	1,345	341,075
1955	3,931	2,628	1,416	217	1,757	9,949	373,522
1956	1,995	369	0	291	1,076	3,731	455,869
1957 ⁵	3,657	3,539	0	1,493	1,241	9,930	486,573
							496,503

Year beginning Oct. 1	Distribution				
	Used for seed	Crushed	Net exports	Feed and residual	Total distribution
1945	16,745	159,459	2,812	17,534	196,550
1946	17,455	170,245	3,842	10,816	202,358
1947	16,066	161,397	2,943	8,821	189,227
1948	15,945	183,664	23,004	4,040	226,653
1949	18,893	195,265	13,133	7,177	234,468
1950	18,979	251,990	27,826	—800	297,995
1951	19,780	244,380	17,045	3,144	284,349
1952	20,689	234,404	31,906	5,295	292,294
1953	22,900	213,158	39,644	2,256	277,958
1954	23,426	249,010	60,618	—583	332,471
1955	26,086	283,126	67,481	3,047	379,740
1956 ^a	27,048	315,940	84,852	21,830	449,670

^a Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. ^b Prior to 1948 some new-crop soybeans may have been included at processing plants. Since that time includes only old-crop soybeans. ^c Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses. ^d Imports negligible. ^e Preliminary. ^f As reported by Bureau of the Census with no adjustment for new crop crushed prior to Oct. 1. ^g Imports under 1,000 bushels except in the following years: 1948-49, 6,882; 1949-50, 3,693; 1950-51, 1,618; 1952-53, 2,278; 1953-54, 19,363; and 1955-56, 1,790.

P. L. 480 EXPORTS. Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils in the October 1956-September 1957 marketing year under Title I of Public Law 480 were approximately 549 million pounds, compared with 568 million pounds shipped in the 1955-56 marketing year, according to Foreign Agricultural Service. About 45 million pounds remained for shipping in October-December. In addition, about 40 million pounds of lard, 15 million pounds of tallow, and 1 million pounds of linseed oil also remained to be shipped under Title I.

Cottonseed and soybean oils: Exports under Title I, Public Law 480 programs, and total exports, October 1954-September 1957 (Million pounds)

Type of oil	Oct. 1-Sept. 30		Oct. 1, 1954-Sept. 30, 1957	
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Sept. 30, 1957
Shipments under P. L. 480:				
Cottonseed	117	289	55	461
Soybean		279	494	773
Total	117	568	549	1,234
Total shipments:				
Cottonseed	1,710	1,611	423	1,744
Soybean	50	557	805	1,412
Total	760	1,168	1,228	3,156

^a Includes donations (30 million in 1954-55 and 6 million in 1955-56) from CCC stocks to private charitable agencies for distribution abroad, which were not included in Census data.

Fats and oils: Exports under Title I, Public Law 480, October 1956-September 1957 (Million pounds)

Country	Edible oils				
	Cotton-seed	Soybean	Total	Lard	Linseed oil
Brazil				6.0	
Chile	52.6	52.6			
China, Republic of				10.1	
Ecuador	7.0	0.1	7.1	2.4	
Greece	41.0	41.0			
Iceland	.02	.1	.1		0.4
Israel				1.1	
Italy	153.2	153.2			0.3
Pakistan					
Paraguay	2.0		2.0	1.5	
Poland		2.3	2.3	29.5	
Spain	220.3	220.3		32.5	3.3
Turkey	45.7		45.7	36.5	
Yugoslavia	2	24.8	25.0	57.1	21.5
Total	55.0	494.4	549.4	64.6	133.6

EXPORTS OILS, MEALS. According to preliminary Census Bureau data, U. S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oils during October 1956-September 1957 totaled 1,228 million pounds, up 6% from 1955-56.

Shipments of soybean oil during the last marketing year totaled 805 million pounds, an increase of nearly one-half over October-September 1955-56.

Cake and meal exports in the 1956-57 marketing year approximated 511,400 short tons, a decrease of over one-fourth from the previous marketing year. Soybean cake and meal accounted for over 85% of the total shipments.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, oilcakes and meals: U. S. preliminary estimates of exports in September 1957 and October-September 1956-57, and actual exports September 1956 and October-September 1955-56

	September		October-September	
	1956	1957	1955-56	1956-57
		(Preliminary)	(Preliminary)	
Cottonseed oil, refined	.8	2.6	245.1	78.6
Cottonseed oil, refined and further processed		2.1	114.6	29.7
Cottonseed oil, crude	28.0	6.7	245.4	314.3
Total cottonseed oil	30.9	13.8	605.1	422.6
Soybean oil, refined	5.4	7.1	63.7	91.6
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	48.7	.9	404.9	327.2
Soybean oil, crude	21.6	17.0	87.8	386.3
Total soybean oil	75.7	25.0	556.4	805.1
Total cottonseed and soybean oil	106.6	38.8	1,161.5	1,227.7
		Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	
Cottonseed cake and meal	3.1	2.8	155.7	30.1
Linseed cake and meal	15.2	4.1	152.6	40.3
Soybean cake and meal	31.5	22.7	400.1	441.0
Total cake and meal	49.8	29.6	708.4	511.4

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for September 1957, with comparable data for September 1956 and cumulative totals for the marketing year 1955-56 and 1956-57, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Unit	September		October-September	
	1956	1957	1955-56	1956-57
Soybeans ... bu.	2,879,392	4,508,759	67,482,990	85,360,847
Soybean oil:				
Crude ... lb.	21,665,624	16,984,655	87,792,913	386,298,850
Refined but not further processed ... lb.	5,367,935	8,943,065	63,747,312	93,424,546
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated ... lb.	48,679,266	1,278,832	404,854,252	327,538,386
Total beans and oil, oil equivalent basis ... lb.	107,328,549	76,712,726	1,297,357,707	1,744,523,882

Total grain vessel clearance of soybeans from the Port of New Orleans in October was 5,574,000 bushels compared with 4,556,000 bushels during October 1956, according to the New Orleans Board of Trade.

PRICE SUPPORT. 1957-crop soybeans put under support through Oct. 15, 1957, compared with total of 1956 crop through Oct. 15, 1957, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (bushels).

Warehouse-stored loans	Farm-stored loans	Purchase agreements	Total under support through Oct. 15, 1957	Total under support through Oct. 15, 1956
			Oct. 15, 1957	Oct. 15, 1956
2,675,516	65,359	42,635	2,783,510	8,287,859

Soybeans: U. S. price support operations, 1950 to date

Crop year	Production	Quantity put under support	Percent of crop	Deliveries by crop to CCC			Carryover stocks ¹	Owned by CCC	Average support rate	U. S. farm price
				1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	Percent				
1950-51	299,249	14,954	5.0	29	2,907	7	2.06	2.47		
1951-52	283,777	11,132	3.9	57	4,161	1	2.45	2.73		
1952-53	298,839	14,098	4.7	3,858	3,589	1	2.56	2.72		
1953-54	269,169	31,790	11.8	7	10,134	1,980	2.56	2.72		
1954-55	341,075	41,413	12.1	15,550	1,345	13	2.22	2.47		
1955-56	373,522	30,134	8.1	2	9,949	6,570	2.04	2.22		
1956-57	455,869	65,684	14.4	27,106	3,731	2	2.15	2.17		
1957-58	486,573					9,930	4,812	2.09		

¹ Carryover stocks at the beginning of the season, Oct. 1. ² Less than 500 bushels. Note: Data for 1956 and 1957 crop years are preliminary. Commodity Stabilization Service, grain division.



Wishing you a bountiful New Year

Elden Taylor

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**Market
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Wayne Tail Curler—A palatable pig starting feed that speeds pigs to heavier weaning weights faster than ever! Syncro-Zymic Wayne Tail Curler contains both Arsanilic Acid and Hygromycin.

Wayne Pig Balancer—A specially fortified supplement that grows pigs and shoats rapidly and economically. Properly balances farm grains for fast, low-cost gains. Has Arsanilic Acid and is available with or without Hygromycin.

Wayne Hog Balancer—A powerful supplement with Balanced Nutrient Action to finish hogs fast for earlier marketings. Supplies nutrients lacking in farm grains at low-cost.

Your Wayne feed dealer also has special feeds for special needs. See him for the complete line of Wayne Sow, Pig and Hog Feeds.

- Hog feeding benefits never before thought possible . . . now yours in Wayne Syncro-Zymic Hog Feeds, an exclusive Wayne Research development.

In two years of extensive tests, these Syncro-Zymic formulations (in comparison with very good hog rations) produced faster gains that sent hogs to market 2 weeks earlier . . . gave greater feed efficiency (as much as 10% less purchased feed and $\frac{2}{3}$ bu. less corn per hog), more uniform weights and resulted in extra profits of as much as \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hog.

Syncro-Zymic benefits are in every bag of Wayne Hog Feeds—Tail Curlers, Pig Balancer, Hog Balancer, Brood Sow Supplement and all other Wayne Hog Feeds—at no extra cost to you.

For earlier marketing, faster gain at lower cost, greater net profits...ask your feed dealer now for NEW Syncro-Zymic

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